INSURANCE
The business has thrived since insurance during last 10 years.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA IN 1911. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 79.— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE PLANS FOR BOMBAY CITY.

Gandhiji Orders Surat Satyagrahis To Begin Campaign.

"SWARAJ IS IN OUR HANDS."

Punjab And Kathiawar Volunteers "Mobilised."

JAWAHARLAL'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

THERE CAN BE ONLY TWO PARTIES ONE FOR INDEPENDENCE AND ANOTHER FOR SLAVERY.

Mahatmaji and his Satyagrahis reached Surat on Tuesday evening. Addressing the meeting at Chapparbhat Gandhiji said "Swaraj is in our hands if we have the will to win it."

The Satyagrahi band leaves Surat for Ankleswar on Wednesday morning.

Gandhiji has given permission to volunteers in Surat District to begin the Satyagraha campaign.

Kahiawar Congress Committee has been busy enrolling Satyagrahis and intends starting the campaign to-day.

Punjab Satyagrahis are already on the move. They were enthusiastically received in Lahore.

A group of reactionaries styling themselves as the National Anti-Revolutionary Party of India have issued a manifesto from Poona "combat" Gandhiji's Satyagraha campaign. It appeals to the "depressed" classes, the Muslims, Parsi and Christians to fight Mahatmaji.

A POONA MOVE TO FIGHT GANDHIJI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 1.

On the banks of sacred Tapti, Mahatmaji addressed a mammoth gathering numbering over 80,000 people. All approaches to the river bank were occupied by crowds eager to hear Mahatmaji's message.

Roads and streets were bedecked with triumphal arches, flags, festoons and evergreens. Anxiously moving masses of men lined the route and on the balconies and windows of the houses and shops were seen women and children eagerly waiting to have a *darshan* of the Mahatma as he and his "army" marches in fleet of motor cars to the meeting place.

On the sands of the Tapti had gathered hours earlier than the time advertised a vast concourse of people which resembled a huge sea of humanity.

Twenty-five incandescent lights had been fixed at the meeting place. As Mahatmaji entered the meeting place there was deep silence disturbed on one or two occasions by the seething mass of humanity, away from platform who could not perhaps hear what was going on at the meeting place. When Mahatmaji began to address, however, he was heard with rapt attention.

The meeting was commenced with Mr. Kalyanji Mehta announcing resignations of 169 village officials in Surat District. He further stated that 967 volunteers had been enlisted including 87 ladies.

Mr. Kalyanji, Secretary, Congress Committee, then read out the accounts of Satyagraha activities. In all Police Patels of 169 villages have resigned in this District. 967 Volunteers have already been enrolled, out of which Bardoli alone supplied 700 man and 87 lady volunteers.

GANDHIJI ADDRESSES.

Mahatmaji addressing the gathering thanked the millowners for having come down here as a token of their love towards him and said that it shows that he had their blessings in this fight.

Adressing the different communities he said that even if they fought among themselves, they must think that India is their country and that they must achieve its independence. He had read books of all religions, but nowhere he found such a tax on poor people being mentioned. He had been praying to God all these 20 days for the destruction of this present system and asked them also to do likewise.

"Even in keeping me free, the Government have a motive behind it. They could not cross the limits, because of International opinion Even though I desire the destruction of the present system, I do not desire the least injury to the person of any Englishman. Holding as I do this view, the Government is not courageous enough to arrest me. Even if I am arrested, I will bear no ill-will to anyone, but will on the other hand, pray that his mind might be changed. The Government is, therefore, not arresting me. But they will have to arrest me one day. If they arrest me, Indians will be courageous and if they do not, there is sure to be a great awakening in India. It is difficult for them either to keep me inside the jail or outside it. You also could bring about this condition for yourself by helping me and enrolling yourself as volunteers."—Free Press.

SURAT VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Permission Obtained.

CAMP SURAT, April 1.

Mahatma Gandhi has permitted the Volunteers of Surat District to launch Satyagraha in various places in the District.

A batch of about 400 Volunteers will march from here on the morning of April 4, and will reach the various centres on morning of April 6. Four centres selected in this District are Dandi, Tithal, Bhimrad and Karadi, all of which are on the sea shore and possess

(Continued on page 7.)

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT RAE BARELI.

—:o:—

"Those Who Are Not With Us Are Against Us."

JAWAHARLAL'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

RAE BARELI, March 31.
(CENSORED.)

On Saturday last Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Rae Bareli where he was received by Pandit Matapda and other Congressmen. He met the local workers and organisers and discussed the situation and plan of action.

It was decided to publish a Hindi-weekly called the "Rae Bareli Satyagrahi".

In the evening he addressed a very crowded meeting presided over by Pandit Shivgovind Tripathi. In the course of his speech he referred to the prosecution of Congress workers and said that it will not discourage them. Besides the District of Bareli has been calculated for Satyagraha campaign by the Provincial Congress Committe and every Congressman would continue the campaign.

PANDIT JWAHARLAL.

Pandit Jawaharlal said that h himself along with a large numbe of Congress workers of the Province would make the District thei headquarters and would continu Satyagraha. Proceeding furthe Panditji said that they would be in the fight with the defiance o Salt Act, but would later on take u such other items as are deter mined by the Satyagraha Commit tee.

Continuing his address Pand Jawaharlal said that there cou be only two parties in the counti one for independence and the othe for continuance of British occupation. Everyone would have t take sides. All those who wer not with the Congress movemen were against the interests of th country.

The declaration for the bi-weekly paper will be filled in a day o two and soon after the firs issue will be published.—Free Press.

Burma's Ban On Mahatma March Films.

RANGOON, March 31.

The three films showing Mahatma Gandhi's March are banned by the Government of Burma.—Free Press.

MILLOWNERS SEE MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

No Definite Conclusions Reached.

—:o:—

A TEN-MINUTE CONFERENCE.

CAMP CHHAPRABHATA Ap 1.

Almost all the Mill-owners who arrived here in the afternoo from Surat met Mahatma Gandh in his camp. He had informa conversations with all Millowners t is understood that the questio of boycott of foreign cloth and the production and sale of Khaddar were discussed in general.

Gandhiji was of opinion that there should be complete boycott of foreign cloth and the preference should be given to Khaddar.

The Mill-owners while agreeing that there should be complete boycott of foreign cloth differed from him in giving preference to Khaddar. They were of opinion that the use of Swadeshi cloth would serve the purpose. Discussion lasted only for about ten minutes and ended, it is understood, without arriving at any decision. No definite scheme was adopted.

Some Mill-owners and merchants from Bombay has also arrived and took part in the discussion with Gandhiji. All the millowners then returned to Surat in the evening and after attending a public meeting at Surat, will leave by special train at midnight.

Mahatma Gandhi in his speech at public meeting welcomed the millowners and laid stress on the boycott of foreign cloth and the importance of Charka.

—:o:—

MILITARY IN JALALPUR.

—:o:—

Congress Official's Assertion.

NAVSARI, March 31.

The President of the Jalalpur Congress Committee in a statement refutes the contradiction appearing in a section of the Press and confirms the press report that a detachment of military is stationed at Jalalpur.—Free Press.

AN "AMERICAN BLUNDER."

—:o:—

Mr. Sen-Gupta On His Prosecution.

CALL FOR INDO-BURMA UNITY.

RANGOON, Mar. 31.

Despite short notice several thousands had assembled this evening at Fytche Square when a reception was accorded to Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, who was released from jail last night. Mr. Ba Tun Pru, Ex-M.L.A., presided.

MR. SEN-GUPTA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sen-Gupta addressing the meeting said that he felt overwhelmed with feelings in the way in which they had responded to the call of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee to come there and hear him. He knew they had come there not to honour him, but to honour the cause he represented. He spoke the cause of Indo-Burma unity and Indo-Burma freedom from British rule. He knew notwithstanding the attitude of the Burma Government from the way in which they had gathered there in thousands their hearts were in the right place and that they believed in the cause he represented. Providence had carried out its desires in strange manners and the fulfilment of the desire of the Indian National Congress was being carried out to-day in India and Burma by the very men who are opposed to it. He called this episode of his prosecution for sedition as American Blunder. He called this episode not a serious one, but certainly one from which a lesson could be drawn by Burmans and Indians alike and by Englishmen too. They liked to-day the Burma Government and its highly paid Officials but their actions had established once for all firmly in the minds of Burmans and Indians the utter futility of carrying out any further the principles of separation from India, until Burma is free of British control. He told them that unity is strength. Let them separate if they liked, but only after they had gained freedom. India to-day was marching at a tremendous pace towards political freedom. He wanted Burma to march along with India. He wanted Burmans to note the conditions of the people of Malaya, Sumatra, and Java who did not enjoy freedom.

LAW OF SEDITION.

Proceeding Mr. Sen-Gupta said that he did not defend himself for two reasons, firstly because he was a Satyagrahi and secondly because Sir Charles Innes, who was responsible for his prosecution, was not a sportsman. He came that night firmly determined not to talk sedition. But he said that Section 124-A, I.P.C. which defined sedition stands in the way of all Indians and Burmans who are desirous of attaining freedom for their country. He always held that a country governed by foreign people had no right to have in the statute book a law of sedition. He would consider the question whether the Indian National Government when established should have such a law or not. But at present it was enacted by people who did not belong either to India or Burma, but by foreigners for their own purpose.

In conclusion he said Burma would be under British feet, if she separated to-day from India which is working for freedom as Burma does.

Mr. Sen-Gupta leaves tomorrow for Calcutta by the English Mail.—Free Press.

"SATYAGRAHA" AGAINST GANDHIJI AND HIS SATYAGRAHIS.

New Move Of Reactionaries From Poona.

A PARTY TO STABILISE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

POONA, April 1.

A definite threat to resort to Satyagraha against Mahama Gandhi and his followers is made to-day in a manifesto just issued by the founders of the new Indian National Anti-Revolutionary Party headed by three members of the "depressed" classes in Poona. The reasons for the founding of the new party and its policy are outlined as follows:—

"In view of the fact that Mr. Gandhi, Dictator of the Indian National Congress has declared a civil disobedience movement before doing his utmost to secure temple entry for the "depressed" classes and the complete removal of 'untouchability". It has been decided to organise the Indian National Anti-Revolutionary Party in order to persuade Mahatma Gandhi and his followers to postpone their civil disobedience agitation and to join whole-heartedly the Anti-Revolutionary movement as it is well-known that the system of "Chaurvarna" and its offspring of "untouchability" are the root causes of India's downfall.

The membership of the new Party will be open to all lovers of social equality including the Buddhists, Christians and Moslems. The immediate programme will be to send out volunteers to persuade Mahatma Gandhi and his followers to postpone his no-tax-on-salt move, by resort to Satyagraha, if necessary, against Mahatma Gandhi and his party by peaceful means.

The party will regard British rule as absolutely necessary until the complete removal of untouchability and the overthrow of the school of "Chaturvarna."

The manifesto ends with an appeal for members and funds and is signed by Mr. Shivram Kamble as Chairman, Mr. R. S. Ghatge Subedar, as Treasurer and Mr. K. G. Patade as Secretary.—A. P.

BOMBAY WILL BREAK SALT LAW ON 7TH

Mr. Nariman To Lead First Detachment Of Non-Violent Army.

MARCH FROM CONGRESS HOUSE.

The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to break Salt Law in the city on 7th instant. Mr. K. F. Nariman will lead the first batch of Satyagrahis which will march out from Congress House at 8.30 a.m. (S. T.) in a procession to Worli where the spot has been selected for Civil Disobedience.

Seth Narsidas Gangji Popat has undertaken to furnish all the necessaries for the running of a "Congress Mess" for active workers while the cloth merchants have offered free facilities for their employees to take part in the Satyagraha campaign.

The Committee appeals to the merchants generously to contribute liberally towards the Satyagraha Fund and to the public to adhere to non-violence even at the gravest provocation.

(Through Bombay Satyagraha Committee.)

The National Week will soon be upon us. On the first day of the week, the 6th of April, Mahatma Gandhi, according to the present arrangements will deal the first blow in that great Non-violent War for National Independence. We will break the Salt Laws on that day. That will be the signal for mass action all over the Country. The few days that yet remain between now and the commencement of the National Week should be the period of preparation and consolidation on the part of the people.

NARIMAN TO LEAD FIRST DETACHMENT.

The Salt Law will be broken in this City on the 7th instant. The Bombay Satyagraha Committee has chalked out its definite plan of action. The point of attack has been fixed at New Chowpatty, Worli. The first detachment of Bombay's Non-violent Army will be led by the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, The Satyagrahis will march punctually at 8-30 in the morning on the 7th instant in a procession from the Congress House and reach the fixed plot at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp and straight way break the Salt Law. The same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) a huge public meeting will be held on the Chowpatty Sands. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee expects every Citizen to contribute his best to the success of this our final fight for Independence.

PEOPLE'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Our impatience, lack of voluntary discipline and unnecessary excitemennt have been the root causes which have sapped all attempts at country-wide mass action for the Freedom of the Motherland. We are already on the threshold of a graat Non-violent battle for the Freedom of our country. It is a life and death struggle that we are entering in. The strength of the struggle is scrupulous adherence by the people to Non-violence. Voluntary discipline and cool courage coupled with iron determination not to deviate even by an ista from this course should be the guiding factors.

OUR ADVERSARIES.

Our adversaries are up to anything. Their machinery is extraordinarily elastic. Their method of attack is as systematic, organised and well disciplined as it is subtle. It is painful that we have, on the contrary, neglected, perhaps unconsciously, the essentials qualifications in the proceeding pell-mell after the least detriment of the good cause we are out to serve. We must realise that we have to face one of the oblest and strongest Government armed to the teeth. Mere popular enthusiasm and emotional fervour without proper discipline and regulation will be of no avail against it.

"AGENTS PROVOCATEUR."

It is not uncften that the unkindest cut of all occurs when the popular enthusiasm is at its highest pitch. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is nevertheless true. Why is it so? The answer is simple. It is essential that it should be taken to heart by every one who has the cause of Indian Independence at heart. There is a class of people who are called, in popular parlance, "agents provocateur." In every popular crowd and at every public meeting they invariably mix with the people. It is almost impossible to pick them out. Their motive is most insidious. Seemly innocent, they constitute the best bulwarks of mischief.

THEIR DUTY AND OURS.

It is their duty to exploit popular feelings and the public to overcome with emotion unconsciously falls into the trap. It is goaded to do things which ought not be done, but at the spur of the moment who cares to think and reason? It will howw be why voluntary discipline is necessary. It will also be realised how essential it is to respect and obey the Congress Volunteers wwho expect willing co-operation from the public for the proper discharge of their duties. The great responsibilities of the general public are also apparent. If the present struggle is to be led to a successful issue within the shortest space of time. Voluntary discipline, willing co-operation and obedience to the instructions of the Congress and its spokesmen should form the rule of conduct at public meetings, demonstrations, etc.

STICK TO NONVIOLENCE.

As already stated the Salt Laws will be broken in this City on the 7th instant. There will be public demonstrations. It is possible that insidious attempts will be made to good the people to violate the law of Non-violence with the avowed object of crushing the entire movement. The public has to be forewarned against all such possibilities and probabilities. The people should beware of "agents provocateur." They should stick to Non-violence under all circumstances even in the face of the greatest provocation.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST THREE DAYS!

OF THE THIRD RECORD WEEK!

Positively the last three days! Though the tremendous rush continues yet in every show, we have decided—finally decided—NOT to repeat this picture after Friday next under any circumstances.

"Noah's Ark"

MEMORABLE EPIC OF THE SCREEN—
A Gorgeous Monumental Picture which every

MAN, WOMAN and CHILD

MUST SEE EITHER

TO-DAY—TO-MORROW or FRIDAY.

TWO SHOWS DAILY: 6-30 and 10 P. M. (S. T.)

Book your seats in advance to avoid disappointment!

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

BOMBAY'S MOST PERFECT TALKIE HOUSE

THE CAPITOL CONTINUED SECOND WEEK

Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

(Bombay's Best Talkie House)

The Picture that All-Bombay is talking about!

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, 5-4-30 AT 3 P. M.

"SAUBHADRA"

Mrs. HIRABAI WILL ACT AS SUBHADRA

Grant Road, BOMBAY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 2-4-30 at 8-30 P.M.

"SAUBHADRA"

Mrs. HIRABAI will act as SUBHADRA.

SUNDAY, 6-4-30 AT 3 P. M.

Sadhavi Mirabai

Mrs HIRABAI will act as MIRABAI

MONDAY, 7-4-30 AT 3 P. M.

"SAUBHADRA"

Mrs. HIRABAI will act as SUBHADRA.

Tickets can be booked from the Theatre from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.

WHITE CITY

BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

Rs. Rs.

100 FREE GIFT 100

GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

STOCKS AND SHARES.

GENERAL RISE IN MILL SHARES.

Effect Of Cotton Tariff Bill.

Bombay, April 1.

As a result of passage of the Cotton Tariff Bill and improvement in the prices of raw cotton the mill shares opened strong. There was a large turnover of business and profit-taking sales were well absorbed. Most of the mill shares show a net rise of about Rs. 20. The feeling in favour of further advance is increasing as recent liquidation by nervous bulls has left the market in a stronger technical situation. Of course the market will be mostly guided by political developments in the near future, it seems that the distant future indicates higher prices and it is advisable to have constructive interest in the market. Bombay Burma and Tram shares ruled very steady. There was comparatively small business in Tata Steel shares. There were erratic fluctuations in the values of Cement shares. There was good demand for Hydro shares which ruled very steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 1.

Bombay Dyeing 800, 7, 5, 6, 797, 801, 797, 800, 796, 804-1, 3.
Century 255, 88, 90, 95, 92, 301.
Colaba 131. 33.
Crescent 101. 3.
Fazul 547, 55, 41, 43, 42, 46, 45. 51.
Indore 355
Madhowji 26.
Nagpur 452, 75, 82.
New Great 205, 197, 208, 7.
Pearl 272, 66, 70, 66, 30, 77, 78.
Simplex 62, 56, 63.
Swadeshi 337, 91.
Burma 687, 85, 87.
Hydro 1215, 8. 20, 8, 10, 5, 12, 7.
Tram 133-7, 33-2.
Deff. 307, 3, 5, 3.
Ord. 52-3, 50-12, 51-2. 51-8.
3 1|2 p.c. 68-12.
1945-55 100-12.
Bundi 15-14.
Indian 237. 61.
Katni Ord. 173.
Alcock 250, 62, 65.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 67.

P and O Bank £10, 10f, 120.

MINES AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Gondi Portland 10-0-0 80. xd. 15/14
Gwalior Cement 81
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y 145
Shivrajpur 20 2y, xd. 11/4
United Cement 100 5y. 52.
Katni Ord. 177/8
Katni Def 635.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 400 81/11. 780.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. 110.
Central Provinces 86.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11-8 90.
Gujara 100, 2/4/8, 71.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 67.
Larkhana 100 1f 86.
Mandra Bhon 90 1|15|21 55.
Mymensingh 100 2|11|60 80.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 72.
Sialkot Narowal 100 2|4|8 88.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 73.
Sind Light 100, 5-7 55.
Tapti Valley xd 672-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 74

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100 7 8y 120.
Surat Electric 5 100 5/7y 8. 135.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1090) 20, 655
Bombay Tram Ord. 133/2
Tata Hydro Electric 1090 40 1208/12
Tata Power 1050, nil 540. 550
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-6.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Ferr 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 120 plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 13-12 212-8.
Mahmad Manufacturing (250) 250.
New Berar 500 75y 780.
New Mofussil 100 495.
New Prince of Wales 50f 30. 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl I G Insurance 10, nil. 3-12.
Bombay Life Assurance 30.
Empire of India Life 100 1700.
Jupiter General Insurance Of. 8/8
New India Assurance 10 18/4
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5-12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1835
Industrial & Prudential 6 8/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6, 265
Attock Oil 1 nil 25
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
B. Safe 605
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 134-6.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F. Corporation 687/8
Burma Corp. 10, Fs. 9-8.
Jost Engineering 50 180
Kemp 200 15 195
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8/1
Tata Construction xd. 33/12
Tata Ord. 51/8
Tata Iron Def. 303/12
Bombay Telephone 50, 56.12
Assur Veerji Mills B, 7 0f, 55. 94.
Bombay Steam T s A.c 100 102-8
Kastoorchand M. T. 7 0 80.
Tata Hydro Ord. 1045
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 108-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 50

PREFERRED

Tata 1st Pref. 131/4
Tata 2nd Pref. 67
Andhra Pref. 975
Tata Power Pref. 1107/8
Tata Hydro Pref. 1045.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 31.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull), Ton: Sellers Apl.-May £6-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull), Ton: Sellers Mar.-Apl. £15-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Continent) Ton: Nominal Mar.-Apl. £15-10-0.

LINSEED.

London, March 31.

Linseed, (London), Ton:— Sellers Apl.-May £18-17-6.
Linseed, (London), Ton:— Sellers May-June £18-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Hull, Ton:— Hamburg Paid March £17-16-0.
Linseed, Bombay, (London) Ton: Sellers Mar.-Apl. £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 31.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, Cwt.: Sellers May-Aug. 37/10-1/2.
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London Cwt.: Sellers Sept.-Dec. 37/9.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, April 1.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 486/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 500/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98/ per ton.

BANKS

Bank of India 50 89/8
Baroda 50, 3 xd. 77.
Central 25, 15
Eastern 25 xd 75-8.
Imperial Bank 500 1275
Imperial P. P. 318/12
Union 5, 3-2-6

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 1.

In response to an overnight rise of 35 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 269-4 for Broach A-M delivery. Owing to fears of tenders, there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 268-4, but again ruled steady as sellers have adopted a cautious attitude. Our prices are cheap and looking to the firmness of American cotton further rise in the near future is likely to put shorts into a wrong position. Liverpool opening cables were quiet but steady. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 268-12.
Broach J-A 283-8.
Oomra May 236-4.
Oomra July 245-12.
Bengal May 203-8.
Bengal July 210-12.
Broach A-M Highest 269-12.
Broach A-M Lowest 268-4.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 1.

To-day being the first tender day, 7,400 bales notices were issued against Broach A-M delivery.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, April 1.

April	168.70
July	174.70
October	178.40

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 1.

Bengal 224 May.
Bengal 211 July
Broach 269 A|M.
Broach 284 July|August.
Oomra 236 May.
Oomra 245 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal 213, 208, 203, 197.
Sind 218, 213, 208, 202.
Punjab 211, 203, 201, 195.
Rajputana 213, 208, 203, 197.
Broach 275, 272, 269, 264.
Oomra No. 3 244, 240, 236, 232.
C. P. No. 1 259, 255, 251, 247.
C. P. No 2 251, 247, 243, 239.
Mathia 229, 224, 219.

READY COTTON SALES.

200 G. G. Kesha and Co. Mahu 237 1|2.
100 G. G. Kesha Barwaha 238.
300 G. G. Kesha and Co. Wu 249 1|2.
400 G. G. Kesha Wun 248 1|2.
100 Japan T and Co. Manma 237 1|2.
200 Japan T. and Co. Ran 236 1|2.
100 A A Damodar Karanja 238.
100 A Damodar Akola 237 1|2.
100 Japan T and Co. Hingoli 237
100 Japan T and Co Purna 239.
100 Japan T and Co. Lusur 237 1|2.
100 Japan T and Co. Mahei 237
300 Toyomankwa Broach 26.
100 Indian Cotton and Co. Adon. 200.
100 Indian Cotton and Co. Narwana 210.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 1.

Bengal	212/219
Mathia	227/234
Khandeish	232/238
Akola/Khamgaon	235/241
Nagpur/Wardha	252/260
Barsi/Kurduwadi	230/238
Jalna/Aurangabad	235/239
Nagar/Vambori	231/236
Purna/Parbani	237/245
Khandwa/Sanavad	237/242
Indore/Ujjain	239/260
Miraj/Sangli	260/282
Coompta	255/280
Tirupur/Cambodia	330/340

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Apr. 1.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.
2 Days. This year.

Khandesh	970	270,296
Central India	2,022	341,067
Barsi and Nagar	952	215,615
Hyderabad-Gaorani	53	68,747
Berar	4,162	583,771
Central Provinces	1,441	316,453
Total Oomras	9,600	1,795,949
Dholera	1,768	109,816
N.-W. Provinces	...	136,118
Rajputana	56	39,192
Sind-Punjab	4	143,162
Broach	2,695	240,742
Coompta & Dharwar	...	44,726
Westerns-Northerns	...	15,519
Cocoanda	...	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	7,265
Persian	...	473
American		9,931
Egyptian & African		39,261
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	628
Total	14,123	25,02,882

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 35 TO 20 POINTS UP.

Demand For May Tenders.

Bombay, April 1.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled firm on active short covering and buying by spot houses. The Co-operative Association has demanded tenders for May delivery and shorts are left in an uncomfortable situation. Spot houses who are short are preparing to tender and while further short covering is anticipated, we prefer to secure profits on any further advance with a view to replace. The market opened at a rise of 11 points and declined some 4 points from the opening level on scattered selling. At this level there was impressive demand particularly for near months. The market remained firm whole day and closed at about the highest level at a rise of 35 points for near months and 20 points for new crop deliveries. Spot cotton prices rose 35 points to 16.45C.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 37 to 38 points. Spot cotton prices closed 38 points higher at 15.91C.

U. S. Port receipts were 16,000 bales and exports amounted to 26,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 to 2 points and ruled very steady. There was good demand for new crop months and the market closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 8.57 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures rules steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 5 points with May 8.16 and July 8.16.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled firm on improved demand and closed at a rise of 13 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 16.27 (at about the close) lowest 15.95 (10-12 a.m.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

"Believe Association will demand delivery against their longs May and large spot interests are already certificating cotton to deliver to them. Final outcome doubtful but consider it risky to be short May and July. Nothing bullish in news otherwise as new crop preparations well advanced."

Hemelryk:—"American reports broadening demand cloth."

Liverpool:—"Cotton market looks higher."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by spot houses buying and covering by shorts."

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

BAWDWIN MINE PRODUCTION.

The General Manager reports the following development:—The Chinaman Orebody No. 6 Level has been cross-rut West at 3103 South exposing 7 feet of ore assaying.

Silver 19.7 ozs.; Lead 20.5 per cent.; Zinc 9.6 per cent.; Copper 3.4 per cent.

This is probably downward continuation of ore-body in which old Chinese workings were discovered on No. 2 Level and which were referred to by Chairman at the last annual meeting.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 31.

Mar. close at 7s. 7-1/4d.—7/8d.
May close at 7s. 8-1/8d.—1-1/2d.
July close at 7s. 9d.—1-7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel doll. 1.06-3/4—2.
May per bushel doll. 1.09-1/2—1-1/8.
July per bushel doll. 1.07—1/4—1-3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

May	19.75—.15.
June	19.95—.20.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 31.

May	16.23 plus .35
July	16.26 plus .35
October	16.75 plus .22
December	15.88 plus .23
January	15.95 plus .20
Middling Spot	16.45 plus .35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 31.

May	15.90 plus .38
July	15.94 plus .37
Middling Spot	15.91 plus .38

NEW YORK.

New York, March 31.

New York 10-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	16.03
July	16.07
October	15.68
New York 11-55 a.m.	
May	15.10
July	16.13
October	15.74

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 31.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 31.

	Opening	Closing
April		8.25 plus .06
May	8.24	8.29 plus .07
June		8.30 plus .08
July	8.28	8.32 plus .09
August		8.31 plus .07
September		8.32 plus .08
October	8.28	8.33 plus .08
November		8.35 plus .08
December		8.37 plus .09
January	8.33	8.39 plus .09
February		8.43 plus .11
March		8.45 plus .09
Middling Spot		8.57 plus .04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 31

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

Scinde Fully Good	4.80 plus .05
Scinde Fine	5.05 plus .05
Scinde Superfine	5.30 plus .05
Bengal Good	4.55 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	4.80 plus .05
Bengal Fine	5.05 plus .05
Oomra Good	5.10 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	5.40 plus .05
Oomra Fine	5.70 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	6.10 plus .05
Broach Fine	6.35 plus .05
Broach Superfine	6.60 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

May	13.55
July	13.47
November	13 08
December	13.07
January	13.46
March	13 58
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	14.25

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 31.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £19 1|4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £118.
National Bank £46 1|4.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £91 1|4.
Conversion Loan £78 1|2.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 p.c. £101 1|2.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p.c. £49 1|2.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £55.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £64.
Consols £56 5|8.
War Loan 5 p.c. £103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94 1|2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 31.

Demand Bills	486.12

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday. 1st Sept. to 27th Mar. This year

Europe	4,440	549,390
Japan & China	16,650	986,726
Coast Ports	...	11,512
Up-country by Rail	...	61,106
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan	...	24,878
Total	21,090	1,633,612

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 31-3-30, 1929-30 7896000; 1928-29 8744000.
Receipts Yesterday 31-3-30, 1929-30 16000; 1928-29 7000
Exports to date 31-3-30, 1929-30 5888000; 1928-29 6842000.
Stock at Ports 28-3-30, 1929-30 1868000; 1928-29 1776000.
Stock Interior Towns 28-3-30, 1929-30 1163000; 1928-29 753000.
Stock Liverpool 28-3-30, 1929-30 973000; 1928-29 1089000.
Visible Supply 28-3-30, 1929-30 4626000; 1928-29 4511000.
Quantity in Sight 28-3-30 1929-30 13625000; 1928-29 14156000.
Quantity out of Sight 28-3-30, 1929-30 10763000; 1928-29 11902000

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office.—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL.

Authorised .Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."

Indian Insurance—June 1924

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930		ALL	
5 April	Ranchi ..	VESSELS	16,650
12	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
26	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Nalder x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	TRANSHIP	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
Oct.	Viceroy of India	AT	19,648
4	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
2	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naderax ..		16,088
15	Ramgarx ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 6th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£128	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£130	£80
To Marseilles and back	£100	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
24th Apr	Dumala	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumala	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships, Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS. CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about			
15 Apr.	England	Maru* ..	Singapore and Japan.
22 ,,	Alipore*	..	Straits China & Japan.
25 Apr.	Maloja	..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalders		Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan	..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin	..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Nalders	..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 70
Melbourne	....	£ 70
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
2 Apr.	Bandra ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
4 Apr.	Vareli ..	Basrah viaKarachi
5 Apr.	Ohakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
7 Apr.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porbunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi.
9 Apr	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Tokushima ..	5976	20 Mar.	6 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5893	28 Mar.	11 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,
*Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@11June

*Do not carry passengers
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Ateuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	13 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 May.	2 June.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	4 Apr.	22 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	23 Apr.	30 Apr.
Asama Maru ..	22000	1 May.	7 May.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort. Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING
Only drop a card to get a copy of
Kam Shastra
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity -- given away gratis and post free.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA, BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal S. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation in terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen)	Marunouchi	San Francisco
Fangtien	Nagasaki	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO. Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G. GHAI. Manager

INSURANCE.

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES Bombay.

THE Bombay Life ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Established in India (1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents.
For particulars pleas write to :— U. L. MEHTA, Manager.
70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

BOOKS OF THE HOUR

GANDHI:

HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(His trial—an idealistic policy in the twentieth century.) An address delivered at the opening of the "Conference des Avocats," Paris, by Madamoiselle Juliett Veillier. Price Re. One.

Seven Months with Mahatma Gandhi. Vol. I
By Krishna Das. This latest publication gives an inside view of the Non-Co-operation movement (1921-22.) Price Rs. 3-8.

K. Gandhi.
An Indian Patriot in South Africa. By Rev. Joseph J. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Amphill. Re. 1. To Subs. of "The Indian Review" As. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(A biography and an essay in appreciation). By R. M. Gray and Manilal C. Parekh. Rs. 2-0-0 net.

Mahatma Gandhi.
A sketch of his life and career with copious extracts from his speeches and writings. (Natesan's National Biographies Series.) Price As. 4.

andhi's Letters on Indian Affairs.
These letters culled from the writings of Mr. Gandhi constitute a document of considerable interest to the student of Indian affairs. Price Re. 1-4 net.

Gandhiji In Indian Villages.
By Mahadev Desai. The author is Mr. Gandhi's Private Secretary. Rs. 2.

Young India.
Reprint from the "Young India" edited by Mahatma Gandhi. It contains also a history of the Non-Co-operation movement by Babu Rajendra Prasad. Vol. I 1919-1922. Price Rs. 4. Vol. II 1924-26. Price Rs. 4. (Please note that a set of 2 Vols. costs Rs. 8.)

Ethical Religion or Neethi Dharma.
By M. K. Gandhi. Translated from the Hindi by Rama Aiyar, M.A. with an appreciation of the author by Rev. A. J. Holmes, the American Missionary. Price Rs. 0-8-0.

A Guide to Health.
By Mahatma Gandhi. (Translated from the Hindi by A. Rama Aiyar, M.A.) Price As. 12.

Gandhi and Non-Violent Resistance.
Being a collection of impressions of various persons all over the world collected for the first time by Miss Blanche Watson of New York. Cloth Bound. Rs. 3-0-0.

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THE NEW LIGHT the only advanced Socialistic English Weekly in India with flowers of Bengal in the edotorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—A Gujerati HINDU GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE, experienced in the work of a Boarding School. Apply Box No. 2476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2269

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BACHELOR OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE from New York University desires suitable appointment. Excellent references. Please apply Box No. 2481, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
B R2288

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. 8.

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WANTED—Young girl or virgin widow suitable for respectable Brahmin youth of sound position. No caste restriction. Apply with photo Box No. 2482, Advertise Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2290

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M 480

SARASWATS.—BOYS, GIRLS, WIDOWS, desiring selected marriages, must apply with full particulars, SARASWAT AGENCY, 271, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Correspondence strictly confidential.
M R2275

LOAN.

25,000 Twenty five thousand (about) Loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued. Next date, fixed for granting fresh loans 30th, April 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission or pay Rs. 50-200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. The BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL Syndicate Limited, Bombay, No. 2.
L 470

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1930, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavami), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th March, 1930.
488

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The office of Messrs. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 237, Frere Road, has been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Custom House Road, Fort, from 1st April, 1930.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A FREEHOLD PLOT OF LAND at ANJIRWADY, Mazgaon admeasuring about 10,000 sq. yds. With extensive Mill-buildings, godowns and open space with Factory license. Apply for further particulars to THE WALLACE FLOUR MILLS Co., Ltd., 9 Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
500

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) this WEDNESDAY morning, the 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
2nd April 1930.
491

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

74. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For appointing Dr. P. G. Solanki to be a representative of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Derpessed Classes Mission Society of India in place of Mr. B. G. Horniman resigned

75. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that it is highly desirable that the Encroachment Officer should hold a sort of 'panchnama' when seizing the goods of a hawker and pass a receipt to him for them.

76. From Dr. E. Moses—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the reports called for by the Corporation regarding the amendment of Section 39 of the Municipal Act

77. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and other Councillors—For expressing opinion that no prosecutions of the Tobacco license holders should be undertaken or continued until the Collector of Bombay removes certain grievances of theirs or legislation redressing them is enacted.

78. From Mr. A. P. Sabavala—For appointing Mr. Manu Subedar to be a member of the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee.

79. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For inviting the attention of Government to the advertisements appearing in newspapers during the racing season regarding betting at the Races and for requesting Government to undertake legislation for declaring such advertisements illegal.

80. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For appointing Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

81—82. From Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji—(81) For requesting the Commissioner to approach the Bombay University and request them to establish a Chair of Civics and Public Administration in the School of Economics and Sociology of the University of Bombay and (82) For requesting Government to summon a joint conference of the representatives of the Municipality and of Government to consider the proper sphere of the Municipality to raise additional revenues.

83. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to take the necessary steps to have the cross-wall in the lane known as Kiln Lane, between Lamington Road and Procter Road removed.

84. From Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi—For requesting the Committee appointed with regard to the Suit against Government in connection with Government's liability towards Compulsory Primary Education to scrutinize the proposals previously made by the Municipality and Government in the matter and to open negotiations with the Government of Bombay on the subject.

85. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing disappointment that the Conference between the Government and the Municipal representatives for the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality has not yet been held.

86. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused to the residents of certain Blocks of Bai Jerbai Wadia's Chawls at Parel by the smell emanating from basket privies located in front of the above chawls.

87. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For expressing regret at the orders issued by the Government, prohibiting in Bombay and elsewhere the exhibition of the Cinema Films about the march of Mahatma Gandhi from Ahmedabad.

88. From Mr. M. M. Desai, seconded by Mr. V. D. Govindji—For appointing Mr. R. S. Asavale to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 1st April, 1930.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held on the 20th February, 1930, by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Chhotubhai A. Vakil and Gopalji Kheraj, the proving executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Keshavji Waghji our client was declared the Purchaser being the highest bidder of the property put up for sale and being the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming into or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, under-lease, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise after the expiration of the said period no claim, if any, shall be considered.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Estate of the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 square yards and 6/9th of another square yard or thereabouts bearing Municipal 'B' Ward No. 4795, Street Nos. 86-88-90, Argyle Road and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the North by other land belonging to the said Trustees and leased to Premji Gopalji, on or towards the South by other land belonging to the said Trustees and agreed to be leased to Shripatrao Ganpatrao Salunke, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by other land belonging to the said Trustees and leased partly to Tokersey Dewji and partly to Lalji Shamji which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Cadastral Survey No. 134 (Prince's Dock Division) and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1930.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
493

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Plaintiff Bai Shirinbai, widow and executrix of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Bomanjee Vimadalal, and on account and risk of the Defendant Harilal Vijbhukandas, in pursuance of the Consent Decree made in Suit No. 625 of 1925 (Shirinbai vs. Harilal Vijbhukandas) on the 24th March, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises

All that piece of Pension and Tax Tenure land together with sheds, other structures and the cocoanut plantation thereon, situate at Cadell Road, Mahim, admeasuring about 1,811 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 244, New No. 3919, Old Survey No. 2|1218, New Survey No. 2|1508, Cadastral Survey No. 2|508, Mahim Division, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 3833 (2), 4838, Street No. 1624A, 163 and bounded on the West by a footpath and beyond that by Cadell Road, on the North by a public passage, on the East by the land of Mohandas Karsondas and on the South by the property Messrs. Harjiwandas Jamnadas Ramji and Purshotamdas Jamnadas Ramji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors, or to the unndersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) OF 25 BALES SHEETINGS.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction this day Wednesday the 2nd April 1930 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the corner of Champagalli, opposite Dharmaraj Galli, M. J. Market, by order of Messrs. Tulshan Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gulam Hussein Mithwani the defaulting Indentors:—

25 Bales Sheeting crocodile. No. 2222 "Bond" each contg. 30 pcs. 36/30 per s. s. "Totori Maru."

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit..

GANDHI & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Special Mid-Week Change of Programme!

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily. Wednesday and Friday at 3-30 p.m.

THE LEOPARD LADY
with
JACQUELINE LOGAN.

Here's a mystery picture that combines every essential of enjoyable Screen Entertainment—A Photoplay de Luxe—A production of supreme merit with a new slant and a most unusual Finale.

Also 2 reels Comedy

NEXT SATURDAY.

? ? ?

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD,
presents
TO-NIGHT & during THIS WEEK
SURESH FILM COY. LTD.'S
Messrs. MEHTA-LOHAR PRODUCTION
"KINDRED OF THE DUST"
Featuring
Miss LOBO, and supported by Mr. NAVINCHANDRA, and Mr. PRABHASHANKER.
??WHAT IS IT??
This punching plot presents thrills and stunts which you hardly seen on Indian Cinema Screen, and they will positively keep you spell-bound from start to end.
PLEASE DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.

Coming Kohinoor United Artists' Social Picture
"RAJ LAXMI."
Featuring Miss GOHAR, Raja Sando.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Shree Krishna Film Co.'s Powerful Production

THE VALIANT

Written by Mr. NATVORSHYAM.
Photographed by Mr. GORDHAN PATEL
Directed by Mr. PRAFULLA GHOSH
Featuring well-known screen favourites
Miss Rampyari, Mr. Abdul Pahelwan and Mr. Haidarshah.
Extraordinary stunts, with awe-inspiring plot will attract you from start to finish.

TIME AS USUAL

Krishna Cinema.
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

Surya's New Film:
DIVINE SABRE
Featuring Mr. BAKRE.
Coming shortly:
Krishna Production:
AMAR KIRTI BAKAVALI.

FREE! FREE! !
CALENDAR
For 1930-31 in two Colours, sent gratis and Post FREE
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

MORE THAN 100,000
CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8, State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLLEEN MOORE
with GARY COOPER
IN
"LILAC TIME"

(A SYNCHRONISED FILM)

The greatest air circus of the age—scores of aeroplanes in death grips—miles of villages destroyed—tender love moments revealed in all their beauty and charm and all the while the ever tightening grip of havoc and heroism as the most talked of spectacle in recent years unfolds before you.

Commencing from to-day AT THE

NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road (Queen's Rd. End) Phone: 41561

ALSO
"STAGE STRUCK" (Cartoon)
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE (Topical)

Times of Showing
6-30 & 10 P.M. Matinee at 4 P.M. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
Daily At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

N.B.—The Capitol's trained Orchestra will henceforward play at the Rialto.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Happiest and Most Enjoyable Entertainment that has so far reached the Screen!

RONALD COLMAN

In his ALL-TALKING triumph

BULLDOG DRUMMOND

From the Popular Novel by "Sapper" that stirred the World.

GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT
COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY AND FOR THIS WEEK.
A Suresh screen classic
"KINDRED OF THE DUST"
"MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTION"
Suresh Film Company's
Attractive Picture
Featuring:—Young Collegian
MR. NAVINCHANDRA
VIGOROUS VILLAIN
Mr. PRABHASHANKER
Darlings of the Screen
Miss LOBO, Mr. DOROTHY and Miss KAMALA
and other well-known stars
Mr. Atamohmad, Mr. Mangle, Mr. Datar, etc.
A photo-drama depicting a tense drama of two souls of the same dust—once bound by an oath of allegiance, of blood relationship set one against the other by a war-dazed woman in whose ear Satan in the flesh of her father pours poison of low vulgar morals.
Beautiful and Attractive plot with hair-raising stunts and extraordinary fights, fine location, etc. will be shown
AT
Imperial Cinema
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Apply for Booking at Messrs. N. C. MOMAYA & Co., Managing, Agents, Suresh Film Ltd., Dadar, Bombay 14.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.
THE PICCADILLY REVUE CO.
presents
"PLAY TIME"
Booking at Rose & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST MOTHER-STORY EVER SCREENED!
MOTHER MACHREE
WILLIAM FOX SPECIAL PICTURE
WITH
BELLE BENNETT,
NEIL HAMILTON.
VICTOR McLAGLEN.
A SYMBOL OF UNIVERSAL MOTHERHOOD AND A MOVING TRIBUTE TO THE MOTHERS OF MEN!

TYRANNY OF CASTE HINDUS.

Nasik Satyagrahis Stoned By "Devotees."

BRAHMIN GRADUATE MARCHED TO POLICE STATION.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The Nasik Satyagraha has come to a critical stage.

On Saturday evening it was declared by the Orthodox section of the Caste Hindus that the doors of the Kalaram Temple would be opened on Sunday morning. It was also rumoured that the doors, when opened would be guarded by Bhyyas engaged by the Temple Protection Committee. It is said that a large number of Bhayyas was engaged on daily wages for being posted at the Temple doors to prevent the entry of "Untouchables." Much excitement prevailed in the City on Sunday in view of the deLcision of opening the temple doors, which had been announced. The Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee sent out messages to the diffeent villages and a large nuraber of "Untouchables" began to pour into Nasik during Saturday night and early part of the Sunday morning and offered themselves for Satyagraha at the doors. On receipt of this information, Messrs. D. V. Naik, D. V. Pradhan, R. D. Khodi, B. R. Kadrekar hurried to Nasik with many other "untouchables" including Patitpawan Buwa, Chandorkar and Shankardas Buva. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was unable to go to Nasik as he is detained at Mahad for the Chavdar Tank Case.

Early on Sunday morning, the Satyagrahis marched to the Temple headed by the leaders and the Scout band of Bahiskrit Hitchantak Sewa Sangh, Nasik Road.

WOMEN JOIN THE RANKS.

During the course of the day, there was no untoward incident. In the night, a huge meeting of the "untouchables" was held in the Satyagraha Camp under the Presidentship of Mr. Naik. M Vithal Narayan Dhond, the victim of the assault was congratulated by the President and was garlanded. Messrs. D. V. Pradhan, G wad, Kale, and Patitpawan Buwa addressed the gathering and exhorted them to hold on till they achieved victory. Enrollment of new Volunteers is going on and a large number of women have been enrolled.

Mr. Rankhambe, the President of the Working Committee is touring in the District to re-inforce the ranks of "untouchables" for the Ramnavami Day.

A report from Pathordi says that dirt was thrown into the wells of the "Depressed" Classes and they have been deprived of drinking water.

REINFORCED POLICE STRENGTH

The situation on Monday morning remained unchanged though it was rumoured that the doors would be opened, it being the Hindu New Year's Day. A new batch of Volunteers from Manmad numbering nearly 100 has arrived. The Pujaris have hit upon an ingenious plan. They have opened a private door of the house which had an opening into the Temple compound. Hundreds of Caste Hindus assembled near this door and were freely admitted into the Temple. This was an indirect provocation to the "Untouchables." They were all posted at all the four doors. Besides the usual Police Force there was a contigent of nearly 50 more armed Police kept in readiness near the East Gate of the Temple.

"CASTE" HINDU GRADUATE MARCHED TO JAIL!

But the resolution of the "Caste" Hindus to open the doors was not carried out. The doors were kept closed as usual. Not a single touchable was to be seen in the vicinity of the Temple. At about 8-30 a. m. news was received that one of the Satyagrahis was wantonly attacked by a Brahmin Graduate with a stick. The Police and the leaders at once rushed to the scene. Mr. Shelke tried to prevail upon the gentleman, who assaulted, to behave peacefully, but to no purpose. He had at last to be arrested and he was marched to the Police Station. Inspite of this provocation, the Satyagrahis remained peaceful and said they would not move an inch from the place even if they were belaboured to death.

SATYAGRAHIS STONED.

News of the assault on the Satyagrahis spread at once and attracted hundreds of "Untouchables" from all the villages. A huge crowd of the "Caste" Hindus was clamouring for getting entry into the temple by the private door. There was a regular tussle amongst them. There was stoning on the peaceful Satyagrahis from different quarters. Those injured were removed to the Hospital for treatment. The scuffle amongst the Caste Hindus was so serious that the District Magistrate was sent for, and he asked the crowd to remain peaceful. The Traffic was completely blocked. The District Magistrate ordered the crowd to disperse. The "Untouchables" ha decided to offer Satyagraha on this private door also on Thursday, the 3rd April 1930. The situation is changing every hour and developments are keenly awaited.

PEERBHOY DEFAMATION CASE.

—:o:—

Accused To Pay Rs. 900 Fine.

The Essaji Peerbhoy defamation case which had created a great sensation among the Dawoodi Borah community was decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday. The accused Mr. Ibrahim Adamji Peerbhoy was found guilty on a charge of defamation and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 900.

The complainant Mr. Gulam Hussein Essaji, J.P. is a race-horse owner of Bombay known as "Mr. Heath" in racing circles. The accused is a son of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy.

The complainant is a landed-proprietor occupying a prominent position in the commercial circles of Bombay. He is a staunch follower of Mullaji Saheb. The accused and some members of his family were excommunicated in 1917 and since then there had been several suits between the two parties. The complainant stated that the accused bore ill-will against him because of this.

In April 1928 the accused addressed letters to the managers of several important Banks in Bombay including the Eastern Bank, the Netherland Bank and the Bank of India. The accused in the letter made serious allegations against the complainant and stated that in his (complainant's) statement to the Imperial Bank he had deliberately presented false statements over-estimating assets and under-estimating liabilities. His allegations, the complainant stated were false and malicious and as such the letters in questions were defamatory.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and justified his allegations on the ground that he made them in good faith.

The Magistrate held that the allegations were made out of spite and malice and were highly defamatory. On the evidence before the Court, the accused was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 900.

PT. SUNDERLALJI IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Programme Of Public Meetings.

To-day (Wednesday)
PUBLIC MEETING.

(1) Congress House at 6-30 p.m.
President: Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan.

(2) Tamba Kanta, Mumbadevi Fountain at 9 p.m.
President: Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Thursday 3rd April.

Talk with Congress Workers and Executives.—
Congress House at 7-30 a.m.
Public Meeting.—
(1) Parel, K. E. M. Hospital Maidan at 6-30 p.m.
(2) Punch Khata's wadi, opposite, Khatao Makanji Mill, Byculla at 9 p.m.

Friday 4th April.

Talk with Youths.—
Congress House at 7-30 a.m.
PUBLIC MEETING.
(1) in Suburb at 6-30 p.m. place to be announced.
(2) Mandvi at 9 p.m.
President: Seth Virchand Panachand Shah.

Saturday 5h April.

Public Meeting for Ladies at 3 p.m. place to be announced.

Further programme will be announced later on.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAING

—:o:—

Timings At Victoria Terminus.

Revised timings at Victoria Terminus in force from 15th March last, are as under:—

Trains.	Arrivals.
Lahore Express	6/00
Madras Mail	6/15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	6/45
Delhi & Allahabad and Lucknow Express	7/45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki).	8/15
Madras Express	10/15
Poona Mail	10/50
Poona Express Inter and III class	12/25
Nagpur Express	14/15
Punjab Mail	14/45
Poona Express	19/10
Sholapur Express	21/00
Departures.	
Poona Express	7/45
Sholapur Express	8/15
Madras Express	13/00
Poona Express Inter & III class	14/15
Punjab Mail	15/15
Poona Mail	16/00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	16/30
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki).	21/30
Delhi, Allahabad & Lucknow Express	21/45
Madras Mail	22/30
Nagpur Express	23/00
Lahore Express	23/30

Exchequer Deficit Of £14,523,263.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 31.

The Exchequer deficit is £14,523,263 sterling.—Reuter.

Youth[illegible] Bazar.

SWADE[illegible]ACTURERS [illegible]CTS HAVE [illegible]D A STALL [illegible]E.

BOMBA[illegible]ENCY YOUTH LEAGU[illegible]DESHI BAZAR?

Venue:

JINNA[illegible]LL, BOMBAY.

Saturday, 5th April, to Sunday, 13th April.

Stalls:

Stalls measuring 6 feet by 10 feet. Charge Rs. 25.

Light.

Electric Lighting Rs. 5.

Enquiries:

Particulars from M. M. Gandhi, Secretary, Swadeshi Bazar.

From 8-30 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Youth League Office, Madan House, Hughes Road, Bombay.

From 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.- Congress House. National "Militia" Office, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

SATYAGRAHA FUND.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

The following further contributions to the Satyagraha Committee has been received by the 'C' (Bhuleshwar) Ward District Congress Committee:—

	Rs.		
Seth Surajmal Poonamchand Radhanpurwala	162	8	
Sjt. Jamnalal Chhotalal Radhanpurwala	8	12	0
Previously acknowledged	553	0	0
Total	724	4	0

FACILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES.

—:o:—

Bombay Cloth Merchants' Lead.

(Through Satyagraha Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

As the day of Satyagraha approaches nearer and nearer, the consciousness of all classes of people is also being spontaneously roused to their duties and responsibilities. The merchant Community of Bombay is alo rising to the occasion as was confidently expected of them. News has reached this office of the patriotic decision of the Cloth Market to afford every facility and encouragement to the employees to take their due share in the Satyagraha campaign.

The Merchants, we are told, have promised security of service to them. Such of the employees who wish to join the Non-violent Army can do so without any fear on account of their dependents. The period of their absence due to imprisonment or other circumstances arising out of this participation in the Congress fight for National Independence will be considered as leave with half-pay.

The Satyagraha Committee gratefully welcomes this patriotic response from the Merchant community to the Call of the Country and confidently hopes that this will be followed up with generous contributions to the Satyagraha Fund.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

(In pound sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 29th March 1930, Nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 29th March 1930, 15,215,000.

Sterling taken over in London: Remittances during the week ending 29th March 1930, Nil; Total Remmitances from 1st April 1929 to 29th March 1930, Nil.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reseve in England to Home Treasury: Remmitances during the week ending 29th March 1930, Nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 29 Mar 1930, 11,824,670.

Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Nil.

Council Bills: Nil.

Total Remittances during the week ending 29th March 1930, Nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to March 29, 1930, 27,039,670.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

—:o:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday The total amounts offered were Rs. 2,22,75,000 and Rs. 22,50,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months' bills at Rs. 96/6/6 and above aggregating Rs 1,26,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs 98/9/0 and above aggregating Rs 17,75,000 were accepted in full All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine months and three months' bills were Rs. 4-12-2 and Rs 5-10-7 per annum respectively.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 26th March to the 31st were Rs. 1,24,00,000. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday April 2nd, to April 7, at Rs 98-10-0 per cent.

Tenders for nine months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday April 8th. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday April 11. Other conditions are as usual.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: B E S Ex Students v Bombay Gymkhana 'A', Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

S S Clan Line steamer Clan Macbrayne arrived London morning of 31st.

The P and O mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of 20th ultimo arrived at Aden at 12-30 a.m. on the 31st idem and left there at 3-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Friday the 4th instant.

The delay is attributed to bad weather in the Mediterranean and to a protracted transit of the Suez Canal.

The P and O mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 30th idem and left there at midnight the same day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN: Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the publ Notifications column.

SMALLPOX IN BOMBAY CITY

Cases 35; deaths 24; Primary Vaccinations 83; Re-vaccinations 714.

ANTI-PRIEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Anti-Priestcraft Association a public lecture will be delivered at the Students' Brotherhood Hall on Sunday the 6th instant at 6 p.m. by Mr. S. A. Megherian on "The Myth of Immortality." All are cordially invited.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day in the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay at 6 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, today at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when papers will be read on (1) "The Study of Anthropology in the West," by Dr. Jal Phiroze Bulsara and (2) "Notes on some Mundari Legends and Customs connected with the Origin of the Names of Ranchi and of some of its Suburbs", by Mr. S. C. Mitra.

VACCINATION STATIONS CLOSED.

The Vaccination Stations temporarily opened for daily work at—

(1) Wilson College,
(2) J. J. Hospital,
(3) G. T. Hospital and
(4) C. P. Tank. Pitale's Bungalow are closed from 1st April 1930 for want of response from the public.

There will, however, be no charge of programme of vaccination work at the permanent and the other temporary stations until further notice.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, 2ND APRIL.

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

11-30 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

7-0 p.m.—Miss M. M. Homji, Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m.—K. R. Mulay, Sitar Solo.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Wheat, Seeds and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rate.

9-30 p.m.—A Light Concert. Ethel M. Reid (Contralto) (First appearance in the Studio), C. B. Temple, (Barltone) (First appearance in the Studio). And The Station Ensemble. Ensemble,—Overture "Zampa" "Herola", Intermezzo Impromptu "La Belle Pierrette" "Foulds" Ethe M. Reid. (a) Break O' Day, (b) Because. "Gup D'Hardelot." Ensemble:—(a) Chanson Triste, (b) Chant Sans Paroles, (c) Reverie Intercompue, (d) Danse Russe. "Tenhaikowsky." C. B. Temple. (a) A Sergeant of the Line "W. H. Squire". (b) Friend, "Novello-Davies." Ensemble:—(a) Valse Boston "When The Violin Plays", R. Hotter—F. Grunn. Ethel M. Reid. (a) A May Morning, (b) The Dawn, (c) The Fairy Piper. C. B. Temple. (a) The Bedouin Love Song "Pinsuti", (b) The Watchman, "Squire". Ensemble:—Valse "Amoretten Tanze" "Gungl."

GENEROUS AND READY RESPONSE.

—:o:—

Bombay Merchant's Offer.

(Through Bombay Satyagraha Committee.)

The appeal issued by thid Committee to the grain dealers has, it is gratifying to note, evoked spontaneous and ready response. Seth Naraidas Gangji Popat has undertaken full responsibility to provide all necessaries for the "Congress Mess" for active Volunteers and Workers as long as the present fight for Independence lasts.

Seth Naraidas, it may be stated, is the father of Narotharam Popat, who is undergoing imprisonment along with two other Congress Volunteers in Bombay.

BOMBAY'S SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

Volunteer List Swells.

The following is a further list (Through Bombay Satyagraha Committee.) of Bombay's Ironsides in the Non-violent Army of Indian Independence:—

331	Smti. Gunvanti Gauri Nandlal Vithaldas Kavi.
332	Smti. Kamalavati Bhagwandas.
333	Smti. Maniben Manekial Talkchand.
334	Smti. Kumari Nirmala Bhawanidas Motiwala.
335	Smti. Satyabhamabai Gopal Joshi.
336	Sjt Falli N Sunavalla.
337	Sjt Venishanker Morarji Vasu
338	Sjt. Trimbak Ramchandra Naravane.
339	Sjt Prabhakar Mukund Savant.
340	Sjt Dayalal Mararji.
341	Sjt. Mareshwar Ramchandra Savant.
342	Sjt. Kunjramanda.
343	Sjt. Narayan Ganpat Jadhav.
344	Sjt. Gulabchand Zaverchand Mehta.
345	Sjt. Mawji Jeram Thaker.
346	Sjt. Bhogilal Dayabhai Doshi.
347	Sjt. Odhavji Ranchod Manek.
348	Sjt. Banarsidas Jamnadas.
349	Sjt. Laxminarayan Chiranjilal.
350	Sjt. Damodar Hari Joshi.

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Take your COMPLETE Outfit with you WE MAKE THIS POSSIBLE with our EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CUTTERS.

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The Man's Shop, BOMBAY.

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THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

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Fifth year commenced from January, 1930.
It numbers amongst its contributors able writers and acknowledged authorities. Its tone is bright, fearless and strictly impartial. It belongs to no clique or party, and to the CITY as well as the VILLAGE PRACTITIONER it is of equal interest.
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P. O. Kalighat, CALCUTTA.

THE TRUST OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

by

An Overseas Visitor.

The scientific recognition of the subconscious is the greatest contribution of our age to the world's wisdom. Why do we shut our eyes as an express train whizzes past? Why do we instinctively hate this person, find that sympathetic, and regard a third as lacking those essential qualities which constitute a gentleman? The majority of our actions and judgments are dictated, not by reason, but by an obscure mechanism of reactions to past or inherited experience. All people in all countries curse their governments; but the benefits of Government they take for granted, like the warmth of the sun. There, is no time to be for ever enquiring. *Supposing* there were no taxes, and no policemen either...*Supposing* the sun disappeared...*Supposing* we had no toes...*Supposing* trains no longer ran...Ordinary man takes no thought for these eventualities. Trains proceed, the sun brings out the flowers, and ordinary man fits his toes into shoes which no one has stolen. His speculations are confined to weather and wages. While even these, for the most part, are smothered beneath the subconscious tendency to brand everything but the malice of others as inevitable and automatic.

Time was, not so long ago, when the Indian villager was self-supporting, and his subconscious standard of normality suffered a shock from the pedlar of strange goods. Commerce, first in the form of barter, then through a medium of exchange like money or cowrie shells, has existed since the dawn of history. But it is the peculiarity of the present age that its effect, owing to the sudden invention of mechanical transport, is now felt by every man, woman and child on the globe. A cheaper colour-dye is invented in Leipzig; and the appearance of ladies in the interior of Assam is profoundly affected.

Subconsciously, the Indian villager has come to regard many of the commodities placed within his reach by western business as indispensable to his happiness. The supply of these things, and the level of their quality, have become for him as the warmth of the sun or the protection of the law. Particularly is this true of his lamp's kerosene. Similarly, in less remote districts, the small garage proprietor or motor driver would regard the presence of sand or water in his petrol as a reversal of the laws of nature.

The laws of nature in this case are the laws of business. The tin which brings the kerosene to its purchaser must be without leak, must withstand arduous journeys and handling by bullock cart and cooly, and must be of such a quality that, once emptied, its interior is fit for the reception of ghee, molasses, milk and other foodstuffs. Only unceasing care in its manufacture, and in the selection of the raw tin plates, can ensure these virtues. With the same object of maintaining perfect reliability, every petrol can, before filling, is subjected to a compressed air test for leaks, and its interior examined with an electric torch for spots of rust. It is only the conscious attention to such details on the part of the supplier which makes possible the subconscious confidence of the purchaser in the goods supplied.—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 16.*

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

Jehangir Wadia Building.
51, Esplanade Road.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd April—6 P.M.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1930

AUTONOMY BY COERCION.

—:o:—

The Cotton Protection Bill, embodying Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's amendment, which was at the very outset accepted by Government, has been passed by the Legislative Assembly by 62 votes against 42, the majority including 25 officials and about half a dozen nominated members. As we have said before, this result was almost a foregone conclusion. Now the Bill will soon be law, the Secretary of State will not intervene—why should he?—and the Government will again congratulate themselves on vindicating "India's Fiscal Autonomy." But no self-respecting Indian will join them in their self-congratulation. Even the millowners who have obtained some relief will not be long in realising the danger of the preference to Britain forced on them. The conduct of Government in this matter is most reprehensible. For years they looked on while the textile industry was going through the severest crisis it had ever experienced. They aggravated the trouble by forcing up the exchange ratio in the teeth of popular opposition. They refused to give even that measure of protection which their own Tariff Board recommended. They waited and waited till Lancashire itself felt the pinch of competition with Japan, and the Indian industry was in a prostrate condition. "Now," they said, "is the time to force Imperial Preference upon India." And they did.

It may seem amazing that Government should succeed in the plot despite the unpopularity of Imperial or British Preference and despite the Reformed Legislature and the much-talked of Indian Fiscal Autonomy. But the fact of their success only exposes the impotence of the Legislature and the utter hollowness of the Fiscal Autonomy. Government themselves demonstrated its unreality when they so interpreted the fiscal convention that only by the Legislature accepting their decision, and not by their accepting the decision of the Legislature, could the Convention be kept up. Whatever semblance of reality had so far existed in the Convention they clean swept away when they told the Assembly point blank in the midst of the discussion that they would withdraw the Bill straightway if the Legislature passed any amendment except the one they had approved. The glaring inconsistency between such an interpretation, coupled with such a threat, and the Secretary of State's repeated assertions about the reality of the Convention was noted by the President and was also brought home to him by the points of order raised by Pandit Malaviya. The inconsistency was patent but the power to be inconsistent with impunity was with the irremovable executive. So the President wisely refrained from giving his ruling on the point of order about the correctness of Government's interpretation. On the other point about the consistency of Government's threat with the Assembly's right of at least free discussion, the President only suggested to Government the desirability of reconsidering their attitude. We wish he had taken up a firmer stand and ruled that a free discussion of the Bill, such as was contemplated by the Constitution, was impossible unless the Government withdraw their threat. On Panditji's third point of order as to whether officials could vote on the Bill, the President was technically right in leaving the matter to Government's sense of fairness and propriety. But he assumed too much.

The net result is that by exploiting the distress of the textile industry and some people's delusion about fiscal autonomy, Government have coerced the Assembly into accepting their proposals. If this is fiscal autonomy by convention one may as well say that we have already got Swaraj by convention. But let the truth about this be told in plain terms. In the last analysis the force of a convention or even a statute is in the power of the people to compel both the Executive and the Legislature to respect their will. The Rowlatt Act was made by the Government but was unmade by the people. The Salt Act is being so unmade. A determined boycott of foreign cloth cannot fail to unmake the Cotton Tariff Act.

THE WHITEWASH.

—:o:—

The report issued by the Shaw Committee appointed by the MacDonald Government to investigate into the causes of the recent disturbances in Palestine is a lamentable and ridiculous effort to fix the blame more on the Arabs than the Jews, while carefully avoiding analysis of the root cause of the discontent of the majority of the population of Palestine against Britain's Mandatory rule of the country. The position of the Committee is understandable. Britain, the real culprit, the Power whose partiality to the Zionists and whose forcing upon the country a system of administration in conformity with the notorious Balfour Declaration and whose amazing indifference to the Arab demand for self-gov-

ernm... ...time factor in cau... ...disturbances, sends ... ...on of Inquiry to ... ...them. It is almost ... ...cused being emp... ...choose a judge ... ...him. The Shaw Comm... ...fully navigate round ... ...sue of Britain's record i... ...as a Mandatory, certify ... ...administration "did its be..." to maintain a neutral attitude between the Arab and Jew" and tamely suggest that "a clear statement of policy by His Majesty's Government is essential to good government in Palestine" and that "the value of such a statement will be enhanced if it contains a precise definition of the passage in the Mandate providing for the safeguarding of the rights of the non-Jewish communities."

But even if the difficult task of arriving at a "precise definition" is attempted, thus demolishing the peculiar advantage the Balfour Declaration possesses in the eyes of British Imperialists whose set purpose has always been to favour the Jew at the expense of the Arab in Palestine, the root difficulty will remain so long as Britain's Mandate exists in the country. The problem cannot be solved except by the abolition of the Mandate and the satisfaction of the Arab demand, which means the demand of 87 per cent. of the population, for the establishment of genuine self-government in the land. The British policy, however, has been to exclude the majority of the population from representation even on civic bodies. When in 1927 municipal franchise was introduced in Palestine, 95 per cent. of the population were excluded from the suffrage. Mr. Snell, the Labour Member of the Shaw Committee, exhibits his Imperialist bias when he attaches greater blame to the Arabs in the recent disturbances and suggests that a surer remedy to preserve law and order consists in increasing the British garrison. British bayonets are not at all likely to solve the Palestine question. On the contrary, their presence in increased number, with the policy underlying this military demonstration of continuing to favour the Jew as against the Arab, is bound to aggravate the rivalry between the two communities. The recent disturbances were primarily not religious. They owed their origin to the deeper cause, namely, the just apprehension of the Arabs that they were being swamped out politically and economically. It is the duty of the League of Nations to take Britain, the Mandatory for Palestine, to task for her miserable record and relieve her of the Mandate. It is the League's duty, in justice to the claim of a suppressed people, to insist upon the establishment of self-government in Palestine.

AN OPEN LETTER TO SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

—:o:—

Dear Sir Dinshaw,

You have so often been claimed as a patriot, if not a Nationalist, that I am tempted to ask of you, publicly, an enlightenment regarding the recent action in connection with your mills. You will see it is the public interest as much as in your own to take up the challenge implied in these questions; and answer them as openly as they are addressed to you.

You know, Sir Dinshaw, your mills have made good profit, or at least sufficient production, even in the years of acute labour unrest, to give you a handsome agency commission. Then, why this resolve to close them down? If you could work the mills in the last two years so as to earn such fat agency commissions, why can you not do the same or better, now that the industry is guaranteed a three years' high protection? Twenty per cent 'ad valorem' duty on all foreign producers of cloth of lower counts is no small help, Sir Dinshaw. And still you fear for your profits so much as to close the mills? Answer, Sir Dinshaw Petit.

Have you, again, considered the misery your action will inflict upon I dare not say how many innocent persons? Of Parsi alone, I hear there are 500 dependent for their living on your mills. Have you considered what your closing down will mean to them? Of workers of the ordinary class, there are some thousands, 15, or 20, or you know how many. Have you given one single thought to their fate, Sir Dinshaw? Is this how you would persuade the representatives of the Indian people that you work this industry in national interest? How do you, in such ways, promote the interests of the country—the country that has decided to grant you protection at a heavy cost to itself?

Your compeers in the industry, I have heard, have suffered and are weak, for want of the sinews of war. But you have crores of capital, Sir Dinshaw. And you are not stranger to loaning that at respectable rates to your own mills. Then where is the trouble of your mills, Sir Dinshaw? Answer, answer, answer, Sir Dinshaw, for self and colleagues in the Industry, and believe me to be always your well-wisher,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

LABOUR AND SOCIALISM IN WEST.

THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

LONDON, March 6.

The Bureau of the Socialist Youth International met in Warsaw in February last. According to the report presented by the Secretary the number of affiliated organisations was increased by two in 1929 by the entry of the Youth groups of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party and the Socialist youth organisations of Argentine. The report on the International Youth Rally in Vienna in 1929 gave a clear picture of this great piece of organisation and political work. The Bureau unanimously decided to express their thanks once again to the Youth Movement and workers of Vienna for their great support in carrying out the Youth Rally. After a discussion on the situation of the Socialist Youth movement in Austria and Poland and on some other political questions, the Bureau confirmed its great satisfaction that the international working class and its youth have recently succeeded in arresting the advance of Fascism, which represented a terrible danger for world peace. In several cases it was possible to administer severe defeats to international Fascism, from which it can hardly ever completely recover again. Thus the Austrian Social Democratic Party by their courageous defensive battle last August shattered the glowing dreams of Austrian Fascism and with it of international Fascism.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SPANISH YOUTH.

In conditions that were if possible still more difficult the Polish Social Democratic party carried on a heroic and successful fight against the dictatorial desires of Pilsudski. But, as in Austria, the fight with Fascism in Poland also by no means ended with a final victory. The sympathies of international youth are completely on the side of the fighting Polish working class. In Spain, Primo De Rivera has been compelled to resign, and thereby the path has been smoothed for re-establishment of Spanish democracy. A special task in the battle against international Fascism thus falls to the Spanish Social Youth Movement, says the Bureau, which with the Spanish working class had by no means a small share in this country. A special point on the agenda was the situation of the Socialist Youth Movement in Great Britain and France. In Great Britain there is a prospect that the youth groups connected with the Labour Party will affiliate to the Socialist Youth International. The French Organisation has recently been making very good progress and at present possesses 6,000 members. It was decided to publish some propaganda material through the International for supporting the work of securing members in Great Britain and France. Further, a series of discussions and organisational measures were contemplated, for further consolidating the Socialist Youth Movement in Europe, and also for gaining an influence upon the young workers in extra-European countries. A long discussion took place on the possibility of closer co-operation with the Socialist Educational International and the Socialist Workers' Sport International. In connection with the meeting of the Bureau, the Polish organisation organised a great international demonstration, which gave an encouraging impression of the strong international feeling of the young workers of Warsaw.

RIGHT TO NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

The Social Democratic Labour Party of Holland held an extraordinary conference which devoted itself exclusively to the discussion of the colonial question. It was attended by representatives of the German and Belgian Parties. At the end of a very long discussion it was resolved that—

"Social Democracy unconditionally recognises the right to national independence." Here are a few other significant resolutions passed at the Conference:—

"The development and exploitation of foreign markets and productive areas and the exploitation of indigeneous peoples, by among other things, the exercise of political domination, belongs in our time to those forms of capitalism which are inseparably involved in its origin, its nature and its history.

That although the Social Democratic Party recognises that the development, exploitation and proper improvement of the natural resources of the world serve the interest of mankind as a whole, it rejects political domination as a means of safeguarding such interests. The Paty's struggle for an international community of free peoples necessarily involves the abolition of colonial relationships, otherwise such a free community can have no durability.

The Colonial work must be primarily directed towards securing the real exercise of the right to national independence by making foreign domination superfluous. The object of all reforms must be to weaken the colonial relationship and they must whereever possible be linked on to native institutions. Social Democratic colonial work should thus make it possible to introduce a native administration which is in the position to provide for the independent participation of the country in international intercourse.

The struggle of the subject races for national independence, which in the first place they themselves must carry on, is not only significant inasmuch as its object is to obtain freedom for peoples subject to national and economic oppression and thus to fulfil an ideal of Social Democracy, but is also intimately related to the struggle of Social Democracy against capitalism and imperialism. Social democracy is bound to support this struggle with all its power and by such means as appear to it to be the most suitable, subject to the maintenance of its right to form an independent judgment as to the methods employed in the struggle. On this basis, it will strive untiringly for co-operation with the national movements."

A SOCIALIST VICTORY.

The month of February has been rich in diplomatic events in the Balkans. It is known that a pact has been signed between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, liquidating the Serbo-Bulgarian questions, particularly those in connection with the frontier incidents on which the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party had instructed international Socialist opinion by its report of the 15th February last year. Does the conclusion of this pact mean that there is a beginning of peace between these two neighbouring countries? Will the efforts of Stambolinsky, which aimed at the union of the Slavs of the south of Europe be, therefore, realised by reactionary Governments, by that of militarist Belgrade and by that of the successors of the terrorist Tsangoff? There are serious doubts of this in popular circles in Greece and throughout the Balkans. It would be in vain to seek at the bottom of the new diplomatic acts, called pacts of friendship, a frank desire for peace or simply good faith. Clearly, there are some who would be inclined to think that the Entente which has taken place between Belgrade and Sofia could quite well be equally due to the beneficient pressure exercised on these capitals by the British Labour Government, and could thus be considered as a Socialist victory.

Upon learning of the manifesto against the dictatorship and the monarchy issued by the Spanish Socialist Party and the General Union of Workers, the American Socialist Party sent a telegram to the leader of the Spanish Socialist Movement conveying: "The Socialists of America send hearty congratulations on your stand in favour of a democratic Republic and wish you luck in your courageous struggle to free the Spanish workers from the double yoke of political and economic oppression". The Spanish Socialists cordially acknowledged the congratulations and sent their fraternal greetings to the United States Socialists. Messages of support were also sent from other countries, including Finland. Its Central Committee wrote that they had experienced in Finland what it meant for a people and for the working class to be without democratic and constitutional liberties, so that they understood how strenuous and difficult has been the work of the Spanish members of the Socialist Party.

ATTACK ON CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

One of the tasks which the British Labour Government has set itself is to amend the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927, which not only attacked the trade union side of the movement by introducing harmful amendments in the law relating to strikes and trade disputes, but also dealt a severe blow at the political side of the movement by introducing new regulations which made it more difficult for the trade unions to apply their funds for political purposes. Meanwhile an analogous attack has now been made upon the co-operative side of the movement. Tory and Liberal M.P.'s not long time back combined in one of the Committees of the House of Commons to kill the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill which had been introduced by a Labour member. They did this by adding to the Bill a clause which would have made it illegal for any money to be paid out of the funds or profits of any co-operative society in the furtherance of any particular party or

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Firm Attitude.

The Anglo-Egyptian negotiations to arrive at an understanding between Britain and Egypt, which will be fair and honourable for both sides, began in the Locarno Room of the Foreign Office in London on Monday. The speeches made by Mr. Henderson and Nahas Pasha covered the usual grounds of both sides being willing to do their level best to reach a solution but there is a very welcome firmness and determination of purpose in the speech of the Egyptian Premier, the significance of which will not be lost sight of by the British negotiators. His country had proclaimed, he declared "profoundly attached as she was to her constitutional liberties", her firm determination 'through the voice of her authorised representatives" to arrive at an entente with Britain. If such an entente is to be made possible, Mr. Henderson will have to revise his previous attitude towards the Draft Treaty. It is impolitic and futile for him to reiterate, as he recently did, that the limit of concessions" had been reached.

Coming Together.

According to the statement of the Secretary of the Thana District Congress Committee Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has accepted the invitation from local Congress workers to take the lead in inaugurating the Satyagraha campaign in their district. Mr. V. R. Shinde, the well-known leader of the so-called "Depressed" Classes, is also ardent advocate of the campaign and at a public meeting at Poona blessed the first batch of Maharashtra volunteers who began their march on foot to Ville Parle for starting the campaign there. not less significant is the news that Mr. B. Jedhe, a non-Brahmin leader and General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmin Party, is also prepared to go to jail for the same cause. We should not be surprised to learn one of these days that some Liberal leaders also have responded to the call of Mahatma Gandhi and the country.

The Sarda Act.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, better known as the Sarda Act came into force on the 1st instant and both reformers and the orthodox are curious to see how the Act is enforced by Government. Mr. Benn has given the assurance in the Commons that there is no supineness on the part of the Government regarding measures to facilitate enforcementt of the Act The Bombay Government have done well to issue leaflets in English and the vernaculars for free distribution among the public. This essential publicity work should have been done much earlier by the Director of Information. But it is better late than never and social reform institutions may also carry on propaganda on their own account and build up a strong public opinion against any breaches of the Act. It is probable that for some time to come Government will enforce the Act somewhat leniently. But the public should see to it that the Act is not made a dead letter. All marriages of girls under fourteen years should be socially boycotted and otherwise publicly censured. In this connection we are surprised to learn from a press report that the Madras Liberal leader, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, "signed and delivered, prior to his election to the Legislative Assembly, to his constituency in Kumbakonam an undertaking to advocate changes in the Sarda Act mounting virtually to its total repeal."

All Asian Women's Conference.

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and several other organisers of the All-Asian Women's Conference, proposed to be held in India in January 1931, have issued an invitation to representative women of various countries in Asia to attend the Conference and make it a complete success. In making out a strong case for the Conference the signatories to the invitation rightly point out that each Continent has its special culture which should be fostered for the enrichment of human unity and say: "The ideas of Western influence are pouring in on us on all sides in increasing volume. In our opinion it is fully time that we Oriental women would make a determined effort to understand one another and to develop among ourselves a spirit of Asian sisterhood with the object of preserving all that is valuable in our age-long national and social cultures and of discriminating what is best for us to assimilate from outside Asia." It is good that the Conference is to be held in India at a time when Indian women as well as men are making history which will not be without interest to other nations of Asia.

Gentle Hint.

Boy (sent across to neighbour)—"Please, sir, father wants to know if it's true that there's such a thing as a tobacco trust."

Neighbour—"Yes, my lad, there is."

Boy—"Well, father says he would like to be trusted with two ounces."

POONA DAY BY DAY

HINDU NEW YEAR'S DAY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, March 31.

To-day is the New Year's day according to the Hindu calendar. It is the first day of Chaitra and on it the new Samvatsar begins. This day is considered as one of the three and a half most auspicious days by the Hindus. The Gudhis, as they are called, are set up above all the houses in honour of the day. A bamboo stick is held up and at the end are hung up a new piece of cloth and a silver-pot with a garland of sugar-medals put on to it. All house-front present this spectacle and appear as though hands are raised up in the sky, inviting the advent of the new year with hearty welcomes from all quarters. Early in the morning students go to their schools for worshipping the slates and the books. The day begins with every one eating a leaf or two of the bitter Nimb tree. It is believed that what you do or eat on the day, you continue to do or eat throughout the whole year.

The origin of this festival is uncertain. Some say that God created this world on the day and hence it is held sacred. Others hold that Rama entered Ayodhya after conquering Ravana on this very day and therefore it is held sacred and auspicious. There are other myths also told about Narada and the King of Chedi being blessed by Indra, in connection with this. But whatever it is, the day is passed as a festival of sweetmeats, sweet talk, sweet-thoughts and is held as a very auspicious time for beginning any new work and so on.

SARVAJANIK SABHA.

On this very day every year, in the morning, the annual meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha is held in the hall of the Sabha. This is one of the oldest institutions of Poona and has been the parent of public life in Poona and Maharashtra. The routine business was gone through, the report was read and passed, the budget was adopted and new office-bearers were elected. At the close of these proceedings, some two resolutions were proposed, which created life in the meeting. Mr. Gokhale proposed one congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai and condemning Government. Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar wanted the omission of congratulations to the Sardar, as, in his opinion, he had renounced the primary principle of self-defence. Mr. Bhopatkar delivred a strong speech in vindication of the principle he espoused. Ultimately the resolution was carried, only he himself voting against. The President himself proposed a similar resolution about the trial and punishment of Mr. Sen Gupta. That too was adopted. Then Mr. D. V. Divekar a resolution supporting Mahatma Gandhi's campaign of Salt Satyagraha. Mr. Bhopatkar objected to it, as such an important motion was not placed on the agenda. The President took votes on the issue whether it should be considered by the meeting or not. The necessary two-thirds majority of the members present was not in favour of considering the proposal. The resolution, therefore, was not taken into consideration.

SAMBHAJI ANNIVERSARY.

At Tulapur, about 25 miles from Poona, the anniversary of the death of Sambhaji was celebrated, as last year, on Sunday under the presidentship of Sardar Shambhusing Malegaonkar. The cremation ground has now been well-built up. About fifty persons from Poona attended the ceremony. Speeches were delivered on the occasion by Messrs. J. S. Karandikar, Babasaheb Deshpande, R. G Bhide, V. A. Surve, M.L.C., N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C., and the President. It was urged that the death of Sambhaji did not kill the patriotic and religious spirit in Maharashtra, but gave a fresh impctus to it. Besides the speeches, a programme of ballad-singing, games, etc., was also carried out. The visitors also visited the actual place, beyond the river, where Sambhaji was done to death by the Moghul Emperor.

Enforcement Of Sarda Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S GOOD FAITH ASSURED.

NO SUPINENESS ON THEIR PART, SAYS MR. BENN.

LONDON, March 31.

In the Commons Mr. Benn informed Miss Rathbone that the Governments in India were fully alive to the importance of expediting replies to the Government of India's inquiry regarding the measures proposed to facilitate the enforcement of Child Marriage Restraint Act. Miss Rathbone requestion more information.

Mr. Benn assured her there was no supineness on the part of the Government of India. He added Miss Rathbone need have no doubt about the Government of India's good faith in the matter.

SOVIET CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVE.

Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle asked whether the Government of India had informed Mr. Benn that it was prepared to receive a consular representative of the Soviet Government and whether any conditions had been specified.

Mr. Benn replied he had received no such communication from the Government of India.

SECOND CHAMBER FOR AGRA AND OUDH.

Mr. Freeman drew attention to the resolutions passed by the Conference of landowners at Lucknow on February 6, and asked what action was proposed regarding their representation at the Round Table Conference and their recommendation for a Second Chamber for Agra and Oudh.

Mr. Benn replied on the question of representation there was nothing to add to the Viceroy's address on 25th January. The question of Second Chambers in the Provinces was obviously one of the matters for settlement in connection with the constitutional reform.—Reuter.

G. I. P. STRIKE PEACE MOVE.

Mr. Ginwala's Efforts At Amicable Seettlement.

BOMBAY, March 31.

Mr. V. B. Purandare, Hon. General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following statement for the press in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Strike:—

In spite of the opportunity given by our Union to the Railway Board, before launching the extreme fight of Satyagraha, the Railway Board has decided to issue instructions to the Agent to fill in posts vacated by the strikers, who have not enlisted themselves before the 17th instant. The Workshops at Matunga, Parel and Jhansi are to be kept closed till such time as sufficient number of men are selected for recruitment to efficient working. A reduction of 1500 workers from these workshops is another threat given to frighten the workers by those, who showed so much sympathy towards the workers. This new threat has again made the workers firm to their resolve to fight to the finish.

HOPE OF SETTLEMENT?

Mr. F. J. Ginwala, President of the Bombay Branch has left for Delhi, a few days back without the sanction of the Central Strike Committee of which he is a member. He is trying to give one more chance to the Railway Board and it is reported that some influential members of the Assembly are striving to overcome all the difficulties and close the dispute with a happy settlement. Mr. Ginwalla has wired to the President of the Union, Mr. Rulkar, who in response for his presence in Delhi as impressed by Mr. Ginwala in consultation with Mr. Jinnah has left Bombay

PICKETING AT JUBBULPORE.

The Strikers at Jubbulpore have started mass picketing at the house of the loyalists. The picketing was not very successful as the loyalist workers are alleged to have trampled over the peaceful pickets with their nailed shoes. However, the picketers, are not disheartened and they resolved to practise the same. Officers have threatened the "loyalists" that a few moments' late attendence would entail non-payment of double pay. The public are sympathetic and donations are being received and doles of grain are distributed.

In the general meeting of the members of the Staff Union a Jubbulpore, it was resolved that the branch of the Staff Union be merged into the Railwaymen's Union and the Secretary of the Staff Union took prompt action and the Jubbulpore branch of our Union is doubly strengthened.

SATYAGRAHA STRENGTH.

Strikers at Nagpur, Bhusaval, Itarsi, Jhansi, Shahabad, Kalyan, Karjat and Bombay Suburbs are voluntarily enlisting themselves to offer Satyagraha on the line with firm mind.

Meetings were held at several strike centres and the reasons as to why the date of Satyagraha is prolonged was explained to the workers.

VICEROY ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

—:o:—

"Violence In The Name Of Non-Violence."

NEW DELHI, April 1.

"I need no assurance from you that your community stands for the maintenance of those essential conditions of peace and order, without which no progress is possible. In this field I am convinced that nothing is more needed at this moment than that the leaders of Indian opinion should apply their energy to the working out of a scheme of Government which will at once command support among the reasonable citizens and reconcile their natural and legitimate aspirations with the particular difficulties inherent in the Indian problem of which any solution must take account, and, therefore, it must be with genuine disappointment and sorrow that the sincere well-wishers of the country watch so much effort and ingenuity deflected from a practical examination of the concrete constitutional proposals or from constructive work by which the peoples lot might really be made more happy to be expended upon the barren task of devising means to break the laws.

"It is not short of a tragedy that men should be constantly asked to believe that there must be a political typhoon, uprooting, destroying many of the features of the countryside before the sun can shine and that the country can reach its rightful destiny only through agony and convulsion.

"In the name of non-violence there is much violence of speech and thought and angry passions are being invoked which it may be more easy to arouse than allay."

His Excellency the Viceroy replying to address presented by the Shiah community said:—

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

—:o:—

Keenly Contested Elections.

A member who has been for the last seventeen years attending regularly the annual generally meetings of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was heard to remark that during that period he never witnessed a meeting of the Society so crowded and so intensely interested as the one he observed on Monday. His remark was both apt and true. For, there can be no questioning the fact that there seemed unusual excitement among the members. The election of the office-bearers was keenly contested. And, not one of the office remained aloof from discussion and the ballot box. The president, the vice-presidents and members of the Managing Committee all had to submit to the democratic ordeal. For the first time, perhaps, in the history of the Society there were four names submitted for the post of the Hon. Secretary of the Society. The report was discussed with some interest, not the accounts.

DR. MODY'S SPEECH.

The most interesting feature of the meeting was, however, the speech from the Society's president, Dr. J. J. Mody. He said he was glad he obtained that evening the opportunity, suggested at first in 1926 by Mr. K. H. Vakil, of reviewing, as retiring president, the scholarly activities of the Society during the course of the year. He referred to the papers on various subjects of anti-quarian and scholarly importance and proposed for the younger members of the Society the organisation of a "Field Club" for tracing the ancient sites and examining the ancient monuments in Salsette. He also referred to the site of an ancient temple of the tenth century discovered during his sojourn at Andheri.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, in response to the remarks by the President, observed that he was, he felt sure, expressing the gratitude of the many present when he said that he appreciated fully the President's scholarly review. If the members of the Managing Committee could, he suggested, respect, similarly, the scholarly aspirations of the general body of the Society and made more frequent and more tangible effors to take it into confidence, the work of the Society would be easier and more fruitful. He said that they all, he was sure, agreed that the president in reviewing the scholarly activities of the Society during the year had set a very healthy precedent.

The lengthy proceedings of the meeting terminated. His debates lasting nearly two hours. Dr. Mody was re-elected President and Dr. Parker Secretary.

LOCKOUT AT KHARAGPUR.

—:o:—

An Unfounded Report.

NAGPUR, April 1.

The General Secretary, B. N. Railway Labour Union, who passed through Nagpur this morning informs the press that news published on the 27th ultimo relating to lockout at Kharagpur blacksmiths' shops is entirely unfounded. On the advice of the Union the men resumed duty on the 24th ultimo and since then the conditions are normal.—A. P.

PATHAN'S BODY RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

—:o:—

A Find On Khatkoper Station.

Great sensation was caused at the Ghatkopar Railway Station on Monday night when the police removed the dead body of a young Pathan who had several bullet wounds on his body. The police have not yet traced the circumstances attending his murder but it appears the man hails from Northern India.

The Pathan is aged about 25, and according to the police description he is of strong build wearing khaki dress. So far no one has been arrested in connection with the murder.

AIR MAIL FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 1.

The air mail for London left Karachi at 9|45 this morning.—A. P.

Mr. SEN. GUPTA SAILS FOR CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

RANGOON, April 1.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta boarded last night the steamer "Arankola" which sailed for Calcutta this morning.

Last evening Mr. Sen Gupta addressed a largely attended public meeting. Thereafter he was the guest of honour at a reception given by Mr. Chhaganlal, son of Dr. P. J. Mehta, the object of the party being to give Mr. Sen Gupta an opportunity to meet particularly the Burmans public men.—A. P.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE PLANS FOR BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

ample facilities for the manufacture of salt.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Address At Chhapparbhat.

CAMP CHHAPRABHATHA, April 1.

Gandhiji addressing a meeting to-day said he was always told by his companions that he was to be arrested but he never saw the tiger before him. He said it was not true as newspapers stated that he was awaiting his arrest. To some extent it was true and that also if Vallabhbhai was not arrested. Now it had been his duty to show the path to all to release Vallabhbhai.

Chorasi district had gained without any difficulties through Vallabhbhai. They had to see as to what they could do. If they want to make the Sardar free they should be strong in all directions. Concluding, he said if they used their full powers, Swaraj was in hand.—Free Press.

KATHIAWAR SATYAGRAHIS TO BEGIN MARCH ON APRIL 2.

—:o:—

RANPUR, April 1.

The Publicity Officer of the Dholera Satyagraha Samiti, Ranpur, sends the following to the Press:

Although not more than two or three days have passed over the announcement of starting of civil disobedience campaign over a hundred volunteers have already been enrolled while voluniteers from Kathiawar and Kathiawaris spread over India are daily pledging themselves in increasing numbers. The District March commences on the April 2. Four batches from Amreli, Bhavnagar, Limbdi and Ranpur will start from different centres on foot each taking a separate route and join at Dholera on the April 5. They will cover all the villages of the Bhal district and preach the message of Mahatmaji to all the villagers on the way. The Committee is inspecting the likely places where the campaign could be launched.

The Salt Inspector, Mr. Neill, is reported to have received orders from the Government to spoil all the accumulated salt.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth has issued another appeal and over two hundred volunteers have already joined.—Free Press.

PUNJAB VOLUNTEERS ON THE MARCH.

—:o:—

Enthusiastically Receive In Lahore.

LAHORE, April 1.

Twenty-five volunteers mostly consisting of students, some being graduates leaving Amritsar on foot n teeeee aaaa foot on April 29 for Gujranwala Satyagraha Conference, reached Lahore this morning covering a distance of 22 miles and were most enthusiastically received, at the place where Lalaji was beaten Police in October 1928 on the Grand Trunk Road verging on the City proper and were profusely garlanded. They were then taken in a procession through the main bazaars all arrangements being in the hands of the City Congress Committee, who served them with refreshments.

The volunteers have mainly selected their route through villages where at every halt they preached the message of Mahatmaji exhorting them to keep themselves in readiness for the coming struggle and enthusiastic was the response which met their endeavours throughout their route.

The party was followed by four police officers from the start on horseback. The volunteers after a day's stay here will resume their onward march.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHI SIGNS PLEDGE IN BLOOD.

—:o:—

Congress Activities in Rae Bareli.

RAE BARELI, March 31. (CENSORED.)

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, M.L.A who is here in connection with the Satyagraha movement interviewed by the Free Prest said that he visited some villages in Saloon and Dalmau Tahsil and have found the villagers to be eager to participate in the Satyagraha campaign

In spite of various provocations the Congress Volunteers are carrying out the orders of the Congress Committee to keep up perfect non-violent attitude. He is of opinion that the enthusiasm among the tenants of these villages is marvelous. As an instance of this he cited a case in which One Pandit Jagannath Prasad in volunteering himself for Satyagraha, has signed the application with his own blood.

Hundreds of tenants have already volunteered themselves, and daily the Congress Committee is receiving reports froom workers of more and more enrolment.—Free Press.

Dr. Hardikar's Campaign.

—:o:—

HUBLI, April 1.

Dr. Hardikar who will lead the first batch of 23 Karnatak Satyagrahis on April 3rd from Hubli to break the Salt Laws at Ankola is carrying on an intense campaign for enrolment of volunteers, collection and propaganda.

A Satyagraha camp will be shortly started in Hubli as also in Belgaum, Mangalore and Ankola. Free Press.

Bhavanagar Volunteers For Ahmedabad.

—:o:—

BHAVNAGAR, March 31.

The first batch of volunteers from Bhavnagar consisting of 12 volunteers and one teacher from the Dakshinsmoorthy Vidyarthi Bhavan left for Ahmedabad. The party was given a hearty send off by the public at the station.

Another batch consisting of 15 volunteers of the local Youth League and three teachers of the "Depressed" Classes Ashram leaves this place on the 2nd instant for Dholera and a third batch will leave on the 5th.—Free Press.

KARNATAK TO THE FORE.

—:o:—

Breach Of Salt Laws.

DHARWAR, March 31.

The Karnatak Satyagraha Committee met yesterday at the Seva Dal Headquarters, Hubli, under the presidentship of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande. It was resolved at the meeting to break salt laws by manufacturing or selling contraband salt or by any other methods. Training camps for the training of Satyagrahis will be started at Hubli, Belgaum and Mangalore.

The Hubli batch of Satyagrahis will be the first to the field.

The Committee thanked the ladies for their efforts in enrolling members and they were requested to enrol more.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on April 12th at Hubli on the eve of the starting of the first batch of Satyagrahis.—Free Press.

Civil Disobedience In S. India.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

Enquiries in Congress circles show that volunteers are being enlisted in various districts in connection with the satyagraha campaign and nearly 500 persons have signed the pledge. The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee will meet at Trichinopoly on 2nd April to settle the programme. The idea of the organisers appears to be to commence the march from Trichinopoly on 13 th April to Kodikarai village near Vedaranyam, a distance of 100 miles.

ANDHRA GETS READY.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met at Guntur where active preparations for Civil Disobedience are being made and adopted a resolution confirming the decision to appoint Mr. Konda Venkatappaya as Dictator. The Guntur District Congress Committee has enlisted 360 volunteers and collected Rs. 12,000. A training Camp was opened today at Guntur and another camp will be opened at Masulipatam on 2nd April.—A. P.

130 Ahmedabad Workers Enlist As Satyagrahis.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, April 1.

The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, has enrolled 130 volunteers for Civil Disobedience. A special training camp has been opened at Sabarmati where a batch of 16 volunteers are undergoing training. The Association is conducting by house to house visits in pursuance of anti-drink, and foreign cloth boycott campaigns.

Srimati Ansuyaben, Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour leaders, are addressing meetings of workmen almost daily.—Free Press.

SIR B. N. MITRA.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Sir B. N. Mitra leaves Delhi on the 6th for Calcutta, and leaving Calcutta on the 10th he arrives Simla on the 12th instant.—A. P.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, April 1.

Silver ready	19	7	0
Silver forward	19	6	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 1.

1st settlement	44	10	0
2nd settlement	44	5	0

WORLD OF SPORT

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

B. B. & C. I. Santa Cruz Win By 4 Goals To Nil.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway team from Santa Cruz have strengthened their defence by including Symonds, the old Poona Rangers' back in the side. It was anticipated that the Railwaymen would overwhelm the Rockfort Union, but the hope was dispelled soon after the game commenced when the latter side put up a resolute defence, and completely smothered the Railway attack. During the opening period J. D'Souza, the right half of the Rockfort Union was injured in a scrimmage and had to leave the field for medical attention. In spite of playing a man short the defence foiled numerous attacks. Sequeira obtained the first goal for the Railway off a short corner just before half-time.

When play was resumed the Rockfort Union threatened the Railway goal and Pasco had a shot at goal which was saved in time. Willis was a dangerous winger, and his good work resulted in a clever goal for the Railwaymen. Constant pressure by the Railway forwards kept the opposing defence occupied, and Singh neatly scooped the ball into the net off a short corner. The fourth goal followed shortly after the third when Muller initiated an attack and gave the goalkeeper no chance.

The Railway forward line at present is rather disjointed owing to the tendency for the right wing to be out of position. Many passes went begging because Millan was not in the right place when the ball was centred across.

The teams were:—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (SANTA CRUZ)

D'Silva goal; Symonds and Corr backs; Spilling, Sequeira and Page halves; Millan, Pearson, Muller, Singh and Willis forwards.

ROCKFORT UNION.

D'Sa goal; Dias and Howard backs; D'Souza, Noronha and D. Fernandes halves; Menezes, Pasco, V. Fernandes, Valentine and D'Aguiar forwards.

Referees: Messrs. Singleton and Lees.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

Bombay Gymkhana 'A' v B. E. S. Old Boys.

RACING AT KOLHAPUR.

Humsiyah Wins First Big Race.

The bookmakers had a good inning at Kolhapur last Monday, for the end of the day's racing found punters at a disadvantage.

The Cup event saw HUMSIYAH in the all important position. This grey mare owned by Messrs. Kasper Khan and Nakib gave promise when she finished second to SARKHA in the Second Dealers' Plate on March 1 and there can be no doubt that staying is her forte. Syed Saleh's mare fancied representative MUYASSAR was among the beaten brigade and it was surprising to see horses like RAHAM and BULBUL HAZAR finish ahead of this useful distance grey who has unaccountably lost the form he showed late last Bombay season.

"Tod" Hewitt has been so long out of touch with fortune that no one will grudge him the rich double he brought off through the medium of FOUR SQUARE and TINDER GEE.

Arab horses which fail at the big centres usualy go on to Kolhapur to find consolation and thus ROLL'S ROYCE at last caught the judge's eye in the Gargoti Plate, Division II. He was ridden by Rylands an Anglo-Indian jockey who is better known in Madras and Bangalore.

QUICKSILVER beat several speedy youngsters in Division II of the Gargoti Plate and as he was greatly fancied in a previous essay this success must have compensated for his poor showing at the second meeting.

Barnett-induced ELWARDH to score in the Shiva Aranya Plate. This is another young Arab grey who should improve between now and the monsoon campaign.

The meeting was not complete without success for a Kolhapur owned horse. STAR OF KOLHAPUR, obviously a recent addition to the establishment, was first home in the Gargoti Plate, Division III and as he was one of the best backed it was a popular success.

The final fixture of the Kolhapur Spring meeting will be held on Thursday 3rd April when among the nice prizes to be won is the Shri Shahu Maharaja Memorial Cup. Entries have filled well for all events and excellent racing is in prospect.

BRITISH GOVT. DEFEATED ON MINOR ISSUE.

Further Delay In Official Business.

LONDON, March 31.

Government was defeated in the House of Commons this afternoon when the motion of Mr. MacDonald for the suspension of Eleven O'clock (Night) rule was defeated by 183 votes to 179.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain thereupon moved an adjournment, but the motion was defeated by 185 votes to 175.

The Government defeat is not important as it was one of procedure and not a vital matter.

The only effect of the Government's defeat is a further delay in Government business which is already behind-hand. Government desired to dispose of a number of matters to-night, but the House cannot now sit after eleven o'clock.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Apr. 1.

Previous Closing Rate	15.23
To-day's Opening Rate	16.25
Difference ..... plus	.02
To-day's Closing Rate	16.47
Difference plus	.24

Broach Expectations Rs. 272 0

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, April 1.

Previous Closing Rate	8.29
To-day's Opening Rate	8.37
Difference ..... plus	.08
To-day's Closing Rate	8.38
Difference ..... plus	.09

CATARACT.

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COUPON NO. 7

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The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement result within ninety after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prio. the accident, have si. his or her name in ink pencil in the space pro..

(c) Notice of the accident be given to THE BO CHRONICLE CO., LTD., its Head Office in Bo.. within fourteen days o. occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates a.. other information shall be furnished by the perso.. claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies on to persons over sixteen under sixty-five years o.. and to accidents within I.. dia, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated wi.. this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. April 2nd. to 6 a. m. April 3rd 1930.

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Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age. and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

Achieving A Great Purpose.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

NAHAS PASHA ON "A LOYAL ENTENTE".

LONDON, March 31.

Rugby.—The Anglo-Egyptian negotiations were opened this morning at the Locarno room at the Foreign Office. The public proceedings were of a formal character and were confined to brief but exceptionally cordial speeches of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson and the Egyptian Premier, Nahas Pasha. Mr. Henderson was supported by his Cabinet colleagues, Mr. Tom Shaw, Minister for War, and Lord Thomson, Air Minister, and by Sir Robert Vansittart, the Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Percy Lorraine, High Commissioner in Egypt, together with technical experts. The chief Egyptian delegates accompanying Nahas Pasha were Wassif Pasha, Foreign Minister, Moharrem Pasha, Minister of Public Works, and Makram Ebied Effendi, Finance Minister.

OCCASION OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Mr. Henderson said that he regarded the occasion as one of essential significance in the relations of the two countries. The welcome extended to the Delegation on its arrival here was sufficient testimony of the importance which the English people attach to their relations with Egypt. h referred to the fact that some o them were already familiar with England, notably Makram Ebeid, who had thought so highly of its cultural opportunities that he attended for some years a famous Oxford College. In this rega they had before them a good example in the person of their Sovereign King Fuad who had paid Britain the honour of two visits in recent years. He was pleased to think that the delegates in the course of their more serious work, would have some opportunity of seeing England at its best.

"ACHIEVING A GREAT PURPOSE."

"We are now come together here to achieve a great purpose. Firstly, it is to bring a contribution to strengthen the great organisation which is being built up by the nations to establish peace between the peoples of the world—I refer to the League of Nations. Secondly, it is to seal by treaty t friendship between two peoples whose interests are in so many respects identical. I will not refer to past failures to achieve the object we have in view. They are within the recollection of all of us; and I think we can all agree as t the unfortunate consequences of those failures. I refuse to contemplate the possibility of failure on this occasion. I believe that that is the mood in which the Prime Minister of Egypt and his colleagues have come to discuss with us the position. For the purpose we have in view we have made known the position of His Majesty's Government in August last by an offer to the Egyptian people inspired by feelings of the most friendly and most conciliatory nature. The British Government has been much gratified to observe that the spirit of friendship and good-will which prompted the offer have been unquestioned and has been reciprocated in Egypt. In particular have they noted the friendly declarations of the Prime Minister of Egypt. You have demanded in the name of your Government from the Egyptian Parliament and have received a mandate to come to London and Egypt secured on the basis of on our proposals. Those discussions receive their public and official send-off in our present surroundings which but a few years ago saw the signature of the Locarno treaties. In the result of our labours I look forward to seeing the relations of Great Britain and Egypt secured on the basis of permanent friendship and alliance."

NAHAS PASHA'S SPEECH.

Nahas Pasha responded in no less cordial terms. He said that the warmth of the welcome given to the Egyptian Delegation had greatly touched them, and he publicly offered thanks for the numerous testimonies of sympathy and desire for understanding and conciliation which had inspired the British Government proposals. Egypt had responded to the conciliatory dispositions of the British Government with equal good-will. Profoundly attached to her constitutional liberties, she had proclaimed through the voice of her authorised representatives her firm determination to arrive at a loyal entente with Great Britain. They were a delegation sent by the Egyptian people to discuss the proposals which had been made to consider and bring into accord the points of view to remove the issues of discontent and to settle the relations of the two countries on a basis of friendship and confidence which were the only possible bases of an honourable and durable understanding. The failure of past negotiations had not discouraged them.

HIGH HONOUR DONE TO DELEGATION.

Proceeding, Nahas Pasha expressed the delegation's appreciation for the high honour of having been received by the King, who had displayed keen interest in the success of their common mission. He expressed appreciation of Mr. Henderson's references to King Fuad, and paid a graceful tribute to the culture, charm and traditions of England. This concluded the public proceedings, and the work of negotiations in private was begun immediately.—B. O. W.

OPINIONS OF DEPUTIES & SENATORS.

The Cairo corespondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

The question of the coming negotiations on the treaty issue has been the main topic of conversation during the last fortnight. Although the opposition is not represented in the Egyptian Parliament, yet the Parliamentary majority itself realises the great responsibility which rests with them. Parliament will not ratify treaty merely because a treaty should be signed between Egypt and England, but will ratify the treaty only if it is found, after examination, to be in conformity with Egypt's aspirations and also if it is found that it will not in the future stand in the way of Egyp obtaining in due course a which has been temporarily pended.

OPINIONS OF DEPUTIES AN. SENATORS.

The above is the gist of the opinion expressed by a number of Deputies and Senators in a conversation which took place in the house of a certain high persona during the Bairam festivals. this connection it should be p ed out that the Wafdist membe of Parliament have not pl themselves to follow one and same opinion in regard to everything brought up for discussion in Parliament; but have only pledged themselves to be heart and soul in support of one main issue, viz., constitutional rule in Egypt. As regards the other vital questions such as Treaty issues, it cannot be said that all members of Parliament will accept the treaty proposals for the simple reason that a certain body or section of the Parliamentary majority have accepted them or considered them a satisfactory basis for future relations between Egypt and England. Those who contend that the Egyptian Delegation will proceed to London only to endorse the treaty proposals at issue are absolutely in the wrong. For, if such is the case there would have been no need for negotiations, seeing that negotiations necessitate study and survey. By such study and survey the Egyptian Delegation is certain to attain the object which the Egyptian nation has in view and for which object all the previous draft treaties were refused. Is it possible for the Egyptian Delegation to accept to-day what the Egyptian nation refused yesterday? If the English are now optimistic, this optimism is not due to something new on the part of Egypt—it being borne in mind that Egypt has since 1920 expressed her sincere desire to come to an agreement with England, but is due to the fact that the British Government has expressed a more sincere and conspicuous desire than ever before to come to an agreement with Egypt and to conclude a treaty with her.

SIR LORAINE'S STATESMANSHIP.

In this connection it should be pointed out that it is unanimously admitted that Sir Percy Loraine has acted as an able statesman and has displayed a considerable amount of tact and proficiency. He has come to Egypt at a time when the treaty proposals were in the hands of Mahmoud Pasha's dictatorship. Having realised that the Liberal Constitutional Party supports the treaty proposals wi all its power, H. E. Sir Percy Loraine considered it advisable and profitable that constitutional rule in Egypt should be restored without delay so that the Wafd, who had already expressed their satisfaction with the treaty proposals, might come into power. By so doing he (Sir Percy) has ensured for his Government the satisfaction of all Egyptian parties for the proposals. In our opinion the first act of a statesman is to try to create a friendly atmosphere and good understanding between his Government and the Government of the country to which he is appointed. Sir Percy Loraine has succeeded in this.

"APRIL, MOST INTERESTING MONTH."

The Egyptian official delegation will set sail for London on March 20. From then onwards the Egyptian nation will as a whole be wholly absorbed in the news of the negotiations with the British Government. It is no exaggeration to say that April will be the most interesting month in the history of our National movement. For, in that month the negotiations will either be brought to a successful conclusion or—God forbid—to an unsuccessful conclusion. At any rate, the Egyptian nation will as from March 20, be looking forward with great interest to the news coming from London about the negotiations. The English may be justified in taking less interest in the coming Anglo-Egyptian negotiations than in their present negotiations with Russia or with other Western Powers in connection with the Naval Conference. For although the Egyptian question is important in the eyes of the English, yet it does not come in the first place among their international problems and difficulties. On the contrary, the settlement of Anglo-Egyptian relations is by far the most important of all our questions and it is no wonder therefore that the news and progress of the coming negotiations will be received by all Egyptians with the greatest interest. Such being the case, the Egyptian negotiator realise that the responsibility thrown on his shoulders is great and that 14,000,000 Egyptians attach all hope for the realisation of their national aspirations on his endeavours in London. But on the other hand, the Egyptian negotiator feels strong because he enjoys the full confidence of the nation. Nevertheless, it should be realised that the nation does not expect the Egyptian negotiator to do miracles or to claim something impossible

PROTEST AGAINST "GAMBLING IN AMUSEMENT PARKS."

—:o:—

A public meeting of the residents of Byculla was held on Friday last at Panch Khata, Haines Road, Byculla, and passed unanimously the following resolution under the presidentship of Mr. A. S. Asavle.

"This public meeting of the residents of the Byculla locality held under the auspices of Shri Dharma and Nirashrit Sahayak Mandal, strongly condemns the gambling carried on in the Amusement Parks opened under the names of "White City," Golden City, Fine Show, etc., in the city of Bombay, and especially in the localities inhabited by the labouring classes; and further expresses the hope that the Commissioner of Police will kindly see his way to take immediate steps to stop the gambling which is indulged in these shows.

This meeting also requests the Municipal Commissioner, Tramway and Electric Supply Co. as well as the Chief Officer of the Bombay Improvement Trust to ask the proprietors to remove these shows from the vacant lands occupied by them."

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LD., LAHORE.

—:o:—

A copy of the Report has been received on the quinquennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company as on 31-12-1928 by Messrs. Bacon and Woodrow, the Company's Consulting Actuaries, which was adopted at an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders held on March 15.

The quinquennium under review was one of rapid expansion. At the valuation date, there were 24,796 policies assuring Rs. 5,13,81,493 after deducting reassurances and 4 annuities and the annual premium income amounted to Rs. 25,66,189. The number of policies, the sum assured and the office premiums had increased to more than 2-1/2 times the corresponding figures at the previous valuation, thus more than justifying the Consulting Actuaries' remarks that 'the rate of expansion shown by the business during the previous five years has not only been maintained but has been exceeded.

An outstanding feature is the exceptionally favourable mortality experience of the Company, the actual deaths being only 65.66 per cent. of the expected which reflects no small credit on the management for exercising such strict vigilance in accepting risks. The yield on the investments over the whole period was 5.511 per cent. net, thus leaving a sufficient margin of more than 1-1/2 per cent. over the rate assumed in the valuation, viz. 4 per cent. The expense ratio rose slightly during the period which is easily explained when set beside the large volume of new business which it may be mentioned, has trebled during this periodd. The results of the valuation are highly satisfactory. The surplus amounts to Rs. 12,30,693 and following the recommendations of the Consulting Actuaries, the Company has declared a simple Reversionary Bonus at 25 per thousand per annum on whole life and 21 per thousand per annum on endowment participating policies thus once again coming to the fore among Indian Companies.

LABOUR AND SOCIALISM IN WEST.

(Continued from page 6)

cause and prevented a number of reforms that had been asked for by the co-operative movement, and would especially have prevented fradulent concerns from deceiving the public by using the word "Co-operative" as part of their title. A valiant defence of the measure was put up by the Labour and Co-operative members of the Committee, who pointed out that the Co-operative movement had been compelled to enter politics in order to defend itself against attacks from the Liberal and Torry Parties and the big business organisations. They also complained strongly that the amendment did not aim at prohibiting all business interests—capital as well as co-operative, from taking political action, but merely singled out the working men's organisations and allowed the commercial magnates, to go on unhampered. The Tory and Liberal members of the Committee, however, combined against the Labour and co-operative members, and carried the amendment. To have taken the Bill back to the full House would have been to run the risk of having it enacted as so altered, and the Bill was therefore withdrawn in the Committee The anti-Labour forces however did not let the matter rest there. In the House on the 25th February a Tory asked leave to introduce a Bill to "prohibit the funds and profits of co-operative societies from being made liable to contribute to any political party or cause". The Bill was opposed by a Labour member, who showed that while private banks, railways, breweries, electrical companies, and so on, might send their directors to the House to protect their interests, the Bill would deprive co-operative societies of the same privilege. The result was that this time the opponents of Labour were defeated and leave to introduce the Bill was refused by 265 votes to 191.

The application of the National Union of Seamen for re-affiliation to the Trades Union Congress has been accepted by its General Council. This decision closes a dispute which originated in the support given by the late Havelock Wilson as General President of the National Union of Seamen to organisations which, in the opinion of the Congress, were opposed to the principles and policy laid down by the Congress, as a result of which the Union's connection with the Congress was terminated in 1928. The Union is affiliated on the basis of about 60,000 members.

Pechey Phipson Sanitarium.

—:o:—

The Pechey Phipson Sanitarium provides accommodation at Nasik for women and children of all races who are in need of a change of climate from Bombay but whose income is limited. Of the 94 families which visited the Sanitarium in 1929, 38 were European and Anglo-Indian families, 28 Hindu, 19 Goan, East Indian and Mangalorean, 7 Parsee and 2 Jew and Mahomedan.

It is only through Government grant and public support it is possible to carry on with the work of the Association, and the institution is deserving of their help. It is necessary also that firms and employers of labour in this city should draw the attention of their employees to the fact that close to Bombay is a home to which they can send their families for a change from the moist air of Bombay. The office of the Sanitarium is at 6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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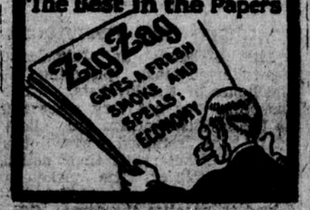

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What the People Say

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On Wednesday, the 26th March, at about 10 p.m. there was a disturbance at the Hamilton Hotel Building, situated at the junction of the Mazagaon and Wadi Bunder roads when a number of Anglo-Indians mercilessly assaulted all the female members of an Indian Christian family during the absence of the male members. Police officials arrived on the scene of the disturbance who after dispersing the spectators, retired. Will the authorities enquire into this.—Yours, etc.,

"AN EYE-WITNESS."

BOYCOTT OF "INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was a daily reader of the "Daily Mail" when dear Natarajan was controlling "I. D. M.'s" destiny. Though I was not a sharer of his views in all respects and aspects of our Indian national struggle, his way and manner of putting his thoughts being decent and dignified, the paper attracted and arrested me at it did so many others. But, alas, and at last our Setalvads who wanted to destroy the influence of the Congress delivered the destiny of the "I D. M." in the hands of a Wilson who is attempting to pour vituperation against Mahatma Gandhi in particular and the Congress campaign in general. This policy of defiling the sacred national temple of the Congress and this manner of reviling Mahatma Gandhi must necessarily provoke disgust for the paper. The degenerated policy of the paper has made the paper a nuisance to public health and the Indian public will be justified in clearing away this putrid, decayed and rotten substance. One of the methods of destroying a such substance is to burn it to ashes and I am pleased to find in your today's issue that Law students of Ahmedabad have taken this step. The lead given by Ahmedabad Law students must be followed by all the colleges and schools in general and the colleges and schools of Bombay in particular. Our Youth Leaguers must also take up this question and must make Mr. Wilson realise that his plans of seeking to crush the Congress or Mahatma Gandhi would crush the instrument he has been so recklessly handling.—Yours, etc.,

BEE GEM.

Malad, March 28.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With the institution of Mr. Wilson in the place of Mr. Natarajan, it seems to me that the Old Dame of Bori Bunder has given birth to a son through the help of the Liberals of Bombay, as the "Indian Daily Mail" of to-day has all the qualities—if the word is not a misnomer in this connection—of the "Times" and the Liberals, both true to themselves at the expense of India. To carry on a propaganda against Mahatmaji, when he and his followers have "I. D. M." to be their organ for staked their lives and everything they have, for the good cause of the country is a treason in itself, a crime against the country and a sin against humanity.

The Liberals, if they claim the propaganda work, are grievously erring, as the "I. D. M." of to-day has sufficiently proved to be obnoxious and offensive to every self-respecting Indian! If the dirty policy of pouring out filth and venom is still adhered to by Mr. Wilson he can safely take it from me that none except those who are branded with slavery will be reading the "I. D. M." and I hope many of them will have complimentary copies.—Yet that won't be propaganda.—Yours, etc.,

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COMPETITION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice a letter in your esteemed paper of 25-3-1930, under the above heading, about the acceptance of late entries for the competition of a popular weekly picture paper. I regret to say that it is hardly credible. But one is compelled to believe it because the writer could have had an entry of his accepted 'after' the closing date. I agree with the writer's opinion that local competitors should not have the privilege of late entries even if registration is still open. I would go further and say, "No late entries should be accepted, from up-country readers even." In all conscience ample time is given to everybody. A closing date ought to be a closing date. But of course there is a rule that, "the Editor's decision is final." I must try and get a racing coupon accepted a few hours after the closing time. Holy smoke! I've got an idea. There are so many clever people; 161 of them were all correct in the "Super-Crosswords"! They were so mighty secretive before the closing date, but after the closing date they were so full of their achievement. I must see some of these "Super-beings" after the closing dates and then get my dozen dibs worth in, one in each of my kind relation's name. Oh yes! Uncle Harry will oblige. Then there's dear aunt Jane. Then I must have one in the name of that dear "Relic of Antiquity" my sainted aunt, Eliza Winifred! She's nearing her "three score years and ten", and is sure to include me, for a spot more of her 'spondulicks' in her Will, when she knows I've got her names into that "supreme" papper as a prize-winner. On second thoughts, "yes, I had better send one in for Kenneth, even though the greedy pig wants fifty-fifty. Well 'fifty-fifty' is better than nothing, which would be the case if I had two correct entries in my own name." There are more ways than one of making the goose lay golden eggs.

I think you Mr. Editor for publishing this.

I have been a slow coach but I'll be

SLOW NO LONGER.

AN URGENT REFORM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The other day the marriage took place of the daughter of one of the richest Goswamis—the priests of Vaishnavas. The orthodox section of the people of Bombay were in high spirit and these followers of Vaishnavism considered their sacred (?) duty to give something as presents to the bride—or to the father of the bride—on the occasion. A box was placed near the entrance of the temple to collect the presents. The womenfolk placed their bangles and ornaments and other such things in the box; the men put a rupee or two or five, the savings of some days. While the rich people approached the priest and many of them gave one thousand rupees each to the priest—the richest of all the priests of Bombay. The same is the case of the sons and daughters of any of the Goswamis are married or an invested with the sacred thread (in the case of boys).

The task lies before the Anti-Priestcraft Association to train the minds of people so that in future, there should be no waste of the savings of the poor to fill the pockets of these rich priests.—Yours, etc.,

V. H. VORA.

"A QUESTIONABLE GIFT TO THE SHAH".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am delighted to see my friend Mr. Dehdashti in bold print but I am afraid I cannot congratulate my former friend and colleague in rationalism on the new company and the strange bedfellows he has chosen. I have no doubt that when the malign influence of the priestly atmosphere is removed, I shall one day again discuss with this cultured Persian rationalist the demerits of the Yeshts.

Let me make two requests of my friend Mr. Dehdashti. Will he kindly tell me whether he still cherishes some faint regard for rationalism? Will Mr. Dehdashti as a Persian scholar give us the benefit of his opinion on the leaflet headed "Maslaki Ayandeh Jahantyan"? Mr. Dehdashti might know that its author is the reformer Mr. Yazdani. He was strongly against not only the presentation of the Yeshts to the Shah but even to their translation as a whole. Alas! for my hopes! I was looking forward to appealing just to Mr. Dehdashti to have the said leaflet translated and distributed in English and Gujarati by the staff of his office in these days of slack business. But there I see the lining of his coat and that must dash my hopes to the ground,—at least for the time being.

I think I know something about the present situation in Persia. (When was Mr. Dehdashti there last,—forty years ago?) The Persian newspapers are heavily censored. They do not tell us all. But we get very regular post. I think I have proclaimed and repeated oftener than my friends the determination of Reza Shah to control the fanatics and even I have noticed the conversion of 'some' of the Mullahs to path of honest secular progress. But why unnecessarily provoke the others by making a gift which is calculated to annoy them? Will Mr. Dehdashti tell his new friends how long it is since a Bombay Parsi speaking to a crowd in Shiraz was greeted to this effect by a Mullah:

"If the Parsis come to Persia they are our own people and they are most welcome with their brains and wealth. But if they are trying to bring their religion again they will meet with this" and he raised his staff and shook it in the face of the lecturer. Do you think it is ancient history, Mr. Dehdashti?

Mr. Dehdashti, your new friends do not know anything about the recent conversions. That shows how much solicitude their Associations in Bombay professing to work for the welfare of the Zoroastrians in Persia know and do. Please tell them that the conversions took place three months ago and not three years ago. Those older conversions to Islam concerned six souls, not three. I do not mention similar conversions in Kerman. They were all certainly due to poverty. While these unfortunate Zoroastrians asked for bread they were offered the opiate of things like the Yeshts and they had to turn Moslem. Here are the names of the latest accession to Islam in Yezd.

(1) Morwarid Bahram Sarosh Moryabadi—17 years old.—Her husband's name Shahryar Sarosh, Dahamobed—at present in Shiraz.

(2) Meherban Khudadad Koochebiogi.

(3) Shirin Meherban Nasrabadi.

On these recent conversions I can neither congratulate the unfortunate converts nor those who periodically flood the Parsi press with their mighty doings in 'madar watan' (Mother-country) and incidentally ask for more funds for "religion" in Persia.—Yours, etc.,

RATIONALIST PARSI.

MORE "TRUTHS" ABOUT INDIA.

—:o:—

Karachi As Seen A Yarner In 1924.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Miss Katherine Mayo tells us of India as she saw it in 1927-28 in her book "Mother-India". I am giving an extract from a letter written by an individual of obscure nationality to a couple in Sacramento, California in 1924, describing Karachi, the Rising City of the East, which I hope will be of interest to your numerous readers.

"I am just beginning to again get used to foreign quarters in the City of Kurrachee, Baluchistan. Hotels are unheard of here, and I necessarily have to stop at the home of the wealthy land-owner in the district. He is the man who owns all of the land in six or seven neighbouring villages, and to whom the peasants pay taxes for its use.

"How strange, and yet familiar the people now seem to me! The rich and the poor; well dressed and ragged; fully clothed and practically naked, all mingle in the great crowd which creeps past the Bazars, in which sleepy looking proprietors make no visible effort to sell.

"Such is my starting point! But soon I expect the country to change and rugged wildness to displace this backward civilization. For, in both Baluchistan and Afghanistan, in which I intend to make rug purchases, are Christian, massacring tribes. It is only through my uncle, who is a high official in Persian circles, that I can even attempt this trip through those regions.

"Right now the natives are pacing the saddle bags (sold as table covers in America) upon the camels. As we progress the country will get too rough for camels however, and we will mount donkeys and mules."—Yours, etc.,

SORAB K. H. KATRAK.

Karachi.

G.I.P. RAILWAY STRIKERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Although the strikers are ready to resume duty, "The G. I. P. Railway Administration" taking advantage of loop-hole allowed by the Government of India's communique, is refusing 95 per cent. strikers employment. Consequently the Union officials are reluctantly compelled to continue strike and are resorting to Satyagraha.

I take liberty to suggest that instead of being unnecessarily starved to death the staunch strikers should consider the advisability of assisting the Great National Movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhiji and should enlist as Volunteers in thousands and thus be useful in this national struggle for existence.

In my humble opinion this will be a great opportunity for the strikers and will be also an eye-opener to the Commerce Member, Sir George Rainy.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

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SAMOANS' PETITION TO KING.

Allegations Against New Zealand Administration.

Year by year the white man's burden grows more grevious to bear. Year by year the idea of farfluny empire loses something of its old stirring appeal. Year by year the horizons of non-white subject peoples more effectually challenge and obstruct their governors. Expediency, parent of conscience, now points towards obligation rather than towards privilege and unlimited power, and many an Imperialist of the old bombastic days begins to wonder whether there wasn't, perhaps, something in the Little Englander's point of view, after all.

OUTSIDE WORLD UNAWARE OF SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

Everyone who reads the daily newspapers knows something about some of the troubles that have beset the administrations of various units of the British Empire since the war. But not many are cognizant of the unhappy trend of affairs in Western Samoa. Gandhi in India, the Arabs in Palestine, natives in Africa have recently overshadowed Samoa in the news of the day. Thus writes Alice E. Duffy in "San Francisco Chronicle."

In its issue of November 21, which has lately arrived in San Francisco, the "N. Z. Samoa Guardian" published a supplement containing the text of "the humble petition from the Chiefs and Orators of Western Samoa, representing unified Samoa, under its national organization known as the Mau, to His Most Gracious Majesty, George V." The petition, of which there are sixtyfour articles, is prefaced by the following editorial note:

In previous issues of the "N. Z. Samoa Guardian" we have printed in full the text of former petitions from the people of Samoa to His Mejesty King George V.; to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, when he visited the Territory; to the Parliament of of New Zealand in 1927, and to the League of Nations at Geneva in 1928 (signed by 7982 male Samoan taxpayers out of less than 8500)

None of these previous petitions has been answered. The one to the New Zealand Parliament in 1927 was referred to a joint committee tf both houses. That committee sat behind locked doors for three weeks and heard only one witness. Honorable O. F. Nelson. The Samoans have not yet received a reply to that respectful petition to the New Zealand Parliament over two years ago.

One this account the Monster Petition from 90 percent of the native manhood of Samoa was sent to Geneva through the New Zealand government, and Honorable O. F. Nelson (High Chief Taisi) was sent to Geneva as the fully accredited representative of the petitioners. Tha petition, too, was considered behind locked doors by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, and the Samoans' representative was denied admission, although General Sir George Richardson (against whose own administration the Samoans were complaining most bitterly) was admitted as New Zealand's representative in company with Sir James Parr.

The manner in which these petitions were dealt with, or, rather, not dealt with, has caused the Samoans to abandon all hope of getting fair play or justice from the New Zealand government in Wellington. or the League of Nations in Geneva. The Samoans are, therefore, again approaching the Throne of England, and petitioning H. M. the King, to whom the Mandate over Western Samoa was given by the League of Nations.

In this petition the King is addressed in terms of respect and even affection. He is reminded of the position of neutrality and independence guaranteed to Samoa by Great Britain, Germany and the United States at the Berlin conference in 1889.

Then starts a recital of grievances against the administration tf Samoan affairs by the government of New Zealand, which was given a mandate over Samoa by the League of Nations.

Article II is interesting and, explains the origin of the trouble. The text of it is as follows:

1. That in the month of November, 1918, a disastrous epidemic of pneumonic plague was introduced into Western Samoa through the neglect of the Health Department established by the New Zealand government granting pratique to a plague-stricken ship from New Zealand, causing the death of over 900 (out of a total 40,000) to our people, creating excessive grief and lamentations in practically every home, whilst in Eastern Samoa under American rule our brethren were saved from the fate which befell our people by the exercise of proper care by the authorities. This calamity is the origin of disaffection of the Samoan people towards New Zealand.

This disaffection, the petition goes on to say, has been increasing by, "excessive and increasing expenditure of public funds by the administration and the absence of representation of the Samoan people in the government of the territory."

The Mau, an organization of Samoans, represented by the Council of Faipules or district delegates, appointed by the administrator, called upon the administration for redress of grievances, but received no response.

In 1922, the difficulties arising from the dissatisfaction of Samoans became too much for the Administrator to cope with —so says the petition—and he caused an ordinance to be passed by his nominated legislative council of Europeans which was called. The Samoan Offenders' Ordinance, 1922. This gave power to the Administrator without any process of law, to banish any Samoan and to deprive any chief of his hereditary titles.

This high-handed measure has brought native feeling to a high-pitch, but the petition goes on to tell the King that when in March, 1923, Major General Richardson succeeded Colonel R. W. Tate hope ran high, and the new Administrator was received with every hospitality and courtesy. However, disappointment followed hope. Under Colonel Tate the Samoa Offenders' Ordinance, which had been promulgated evidently, as a precautionary measure

was brought into full operation to an extent that stifled free speech by the banishment of our leaders who dared to represent the views of our people and further aggravated by the drastic deprivation of their hereditary chiefly titles.

Following this policy, the petition says:

The Administrator banished High Chief Tamasese of royal blood in 1924, and, a similar fate was meted out to others in the same year without any semblance of a proper trial: nineteen more were similarly banished and deprived of their rank and titles in 1925, and by the middle of 1926. fifty-odd. Samoans of leading rank had been arbitrarily dealt with in the same manner.

The overturning of old established social systems, the overriding of ancient traditions and immemorial customs that had proved best adapted to the Samoan psychology, the breaking up of the communal lands and the substitution of council appointed by the Administrator for the old village councils and district assemblies, irritated the people as out-right cruelty probably might not have done.

GRIEVANCES RECITED AGAINST ADMINISTRATION.

Serious outbreaks of dysentery in 1924, 1925 and 1926, further shook the confidence (perhaps unjustifiable), in the medical and health department and increasing dissatisfaction caused a request to be sent to Hon. O. F. Nelson, senior elected representative of the Europeans in the legislative council, and holder of the Samoan title Chief Taisi, by inheritance from his mother's side, that he go to New Zealand, (he was then in Australia) and represent the sorry condition of Samoan affairs to the Minister of External Affairs.

Taisi was cordially received, the petition goes on to say, and the result of the meeting was that the Minister promised to visit Samoa in October, 1926. The Minister did not keep his promise and a citizens committee, consisting of six Samoans and three Europeans was elected as a public meeting to proceed to New Zealand to present reports to the Minister. The Samoan members then published appeals to their people for funds to defray the expense of the expedition. Those who distributed the appeals were arrested and ordered to remain within the confines of certain villages and passports were refused to the delegates. The people were further enraged by the banishment of about a hundred of their number.

The Minister arrived eight months after the promised date, after the Mau had presented a declaration to the Administrator showing their acts to be constitutional and not subsersive of government. Nine days after his arrival, without waiting to hear from them, he called the Citizens' Committee before him and roundly denounced them and their actions. This was hardly oil upon troubled water.

When he departed he left a letter ordering Europeans to dissociate themselves from the Samoans and threatening deportation to any one who, in the opinion of the Administrator, was a menace to the peace. As a visit of pacification this was not an outstanding success.

Articles 38 and 39 of the petition deal with Taisi's visit to New Zealand. They read as follows:

38. "That the petition to the New Zealand Parliament referred to in paragraph 34 was considered by a select parliamentary joint committee in August, 1927, at which Taisi (O. F. Nelson) appeared and gave evidence for eleven days The proceedings of that committee, which was held in camera, have never been published, though a demand for its publication was made in the New Zealand Parliament.

39. "That while the parliamentary joint committee was sitting, the Prime Minister announced to the House that a royal commission would proceed to Samoa to investigate. The parliamentary joint committee, however, continued to sit until they had taken all the evidence that Taisi could offer. Yet it was given out later in the House that the committee had nothing to report.

Grievances noted in following paragraphs include the deportation in December, 1927, of O. F. Nelson (Chief Taisi), E. W. Gurr. an ex-judge, and A. G. Smyth for periods of five, five and two years, respectively, the arrival at Apia of two cruisers of the New Zealand division of the royal navy, the lending of armed forces and the arrest of 400 persons who after being restrained for a time behind barbed wire entaglements were released without explanation or apology.

The Samoans of Western Samoa, petitioning their King, beg to be relieved of government by New Zealand. They hope to be part once more of a united Samoa. Until then they ask, with every expression of loyalty and affection that his majesty come to their aid and help them to home rule, directly under the crown.

PETROLEUM LICENSE CASE

—:o:—

A Successful Appeal.

The Hon. Justices Mirza and Broomfield on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the criminal revisional application of D. J. Parmar of Godhra (Gujarat) against the sentence of 15 days simple imprisonment passed on him by the First Class Magistrate of Dohad for breach of the conditions of the license to possess dangerous patroleum exceeding 40 gallons. The license was granted for 1,000 gallons in the accused's storage shed at Dohad.

According to the prosecution, the accused on three different occasions had in his possession more than the authorised quantity.

The defence was that on no occasion did the accused store more than the authorised quantity in the particular shed in respect of which the license was granted. He admitted having in his possession an excess quantity on three occasions, but pointed out that on two occasions some quantity was stored in the shed of one Mr. Singarpurvala of Dohad who had a license for 2,000 gallons. On the third occasion, some quantity was lying at the railway station to be sent to one of his customers. by train. These facts were not disputed by prosecution.

The defence contended that the object of restricting the quantity was public safety, and that the license only laid down that the holder could not store more than the specified quantity in the particular place in respect of which the license was granted. It did not preclude him from storing excess quantity in any other place for which license was granted.

The Government Pleader pointed out that there would be administrative difficulties if the interpretation put by the defence were accepted.

Their Lordships accepted the defence contentions, and remarked that if there were administrative difficulties, Government should amend the rules. But under the existing law, the conviction could not be sustained. They, therefore, allowed the appeal, and set aside the sentence.

Mr. G. G. Mahadevia appeared for the applicant and the Government Pleader Mr. Pradhan for the Crown.

Satara District Conference.

—:o:—

From Our Correspondent).
SATARA, March 31.

The fifth Satara District Conference which was announced to be held at Mhaswad last week of April or first week of May will be held at Satara on 5th and 6th April. Congress Committee at its emergency meeting considered the present situation in the country and having found it difficult to hold it at Mhaswad has changed the venue.

The Conference is to be held under tne Congress constitution and in order to enable a large number of Satyagrahi Volunteers in the District who wish to join Mahatmaji's campaign to participate in the Conference, the dates are fixed earlier.

A reception committee has been formed at Satara with Govindrao Shotri as Chairman and Pandit Satavalekar of Aundh has been elected President of the Conference.

Dr. Withalrao Mahajani, Municipal Councillor of Satara who was tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on perjury charge has been honourably acquitted.

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The weekly report issued by Messrs. Moosa & Co., dated, Calcutta, 29th instant is as under:—

JUTE SHARES.

On Monday and Tuesday last the Hessian market touched the lowest level so far, viz., Rs. 9|14 for near nine porters, and this has had a further depressing effect upon jute shares. Some jute mills at this stage realised that further continuance of sixty hours working would not only be detrimental to the industry. On Wednesday morning rumours reached the market tha certain groups of mills were seriously considering to revert to shorter working hours, and were trying their level best to secure combined co-operation of all the mills here. Considering the conflicting rumours so far rife in the market about the "Conversion" of the mills to a 54 hours work, we can safely venture an opinion that the original Pioneers of enhanced working hours are now beginning to realise the brunt of their huge blunder done in the past and are obviously themselves struck by their own pionard in stabbing others. This "conversion" seems to be impossible unless demand of the mills sought to be converted are fulfilled by the Indian Jute Mills Association therefore the curtailment of working hours is not a question of days but months if it is at all agreed upon.

The above rumours caused a sensational rise in the price of jute shares all round on Wednesday and Thursday and the prices of shares in some instances recorded a rise of more than 100 rupees. Kamarhattys were the barometer of the market and rose from a price of Rs. 465 on Monday to Rs. 585 the highest touched on Thursday and closed steady at about Rs 548 after touching to Rs. 530. Since then there has been a reaction on account of profit taking. Market at the close was steady below the best. The outlook of the market entirely depends upon whether the "Short-time" will be agreed to or not, but the de[illegible] naturally cause a reaction [illegible] market.

The following tabulator statement would be of interest to our readers:—

	Quotation on Tuesday	Highest touched on Thursday	Closing Price.
Adamjee	11|14	12|4	12|-
Albion	335|-	360	350
Alexandra	285|-	375	350
Alliance	372|-	425	415
Anglo-Indian	365|-	420	400
Auckland	230|-	275	265
Bally	248|-	272	232
Baranagore	206|-	250	232
Belvedere	470|-	525	500
Budge-Budge	425|-	515	500
Caledonian	590|-	650	640
Champdany	144|-	155	153
Cheviot	265|-	320	305
Clive	31|4-	35	33
Dalhousie	396|-	460	445
Delta	438|-	520	505
Empire	51|8-	57	54
Fot Gloster	690|-	750	740
Fort William	292|-	342	325
Ganges	400|-	450	440
Gondalpara	965|-CD	940xd.	947xd.
Gourepore	372|-	412	405
Hooghly	81|-	90	87
Howrah	48|-	52	51
Hukumchand	24|8-	27-12	26|8
India	208|-	250	250
Kamarhatty	483|-	585	550
Kanknarrah	402|-	475	448
Kelvin	755|-	800	820
Kinnison	810|-	890	875
Lansdowne	208|-	235	225
Lawrence	570|-	650	600
Lothian	400|-	500	475
Naihati	450|-	510	510
New Central	525|-	575	530
National	25|-	28|8	26|12
Northbrook	58|8-	67	62
Nuddea	43|-	48	46
Orient	260|-	315	304
Presidency	8|8-	9-12	9-8
Reliance	73|-	78-8	76-4
Standard	360|-	380	370
Union	500|-	570	565
Waverly	6|12	7-12	7-8

JUTE FABRICS.

The rumours of the short-time referred to in our report about jute shares, caused a sensational rise of over Rs. 1|12 in the price of hessian and about Rs. 2|- in the price of Heavy-goods. Mills were out of the market in the beginning of the week but sold fairly heavily on Wednesday and Thursday at advancing rates. The closing is easier on account of no definite arrangement arrived at re: short time.

Prices were:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters.
Opened at Rs.	10-9	12-15
Lowest at Rs.	10-0	12-4
Highest at Rs.	11-8	14-0
Closed at Rs.	10-14	13-8

RAW JUTE.

After opening quiet firmed up during the latter half of the week in sympathy with the strength in the market for manufactured goods. Prices went up by about Rs. 4|- per bale closing being somewhat easier. The prices during the week were:—(September) Opened at Rs. 42/- Lowest at Rs. 4[illegible], Highest at Rs. 53|4 and closed at Rs. 51|-.

COALS.

This section has practically been overshadowed by the activity of the jute section and a limited business was put through in this section without any outstanding feature.

Iron and Steel issues were quietly steady. Bengal Iron were dealt in at Rs. 7|8 and Indian Iron and Steel accountd for a few transaction round Rs. 10|-. In the Engineering group Burn and Co. (Ordy) have been a weak feature and business has been reported down to Rs. 238|- at which price we would recommend the shares. Indian Galvanizing recorded a deal at Rs. 6|11. C.D. and Tata Irond and Steel (Ordy) changed hands at Rs. 48|8. business was reported in Mdinapore Zemindary at Rs. 120.

THE ALLIANCE MILLS.

On the 26th instant the Ordinary General meeting of this Company was held and the shareholders huddled together in unusually large numbers obviously to reject the Directors' Report which was [illegible]llow within without a declaration of dividend though apparently high-sounding. The majority of the Indian shareholders present in the meeting put up a bold front culminating in the adjournment of the meeting. If can, therefore, be irresistably inferred that the Directors will have no alternative except to declare some dividend to appease the dissenting shareholders and to preserve the dignity of their report. The attitude of the shareholders is, in our opinion, highly commendable and enviable.

THE WAVERLY MILLS.

The Ordinary General Meeting of this Company was announced to sit at 12-30 p.m. on the 26th instant, which could not commence its proceedings earlier than 1.10 p.m. on account of the heated prolonged discussion at The Alliance meeting which kept the Managing Agents occupied so long. No sooner than the Chairman had read out the Auditors remarks Mr. A. T. Shah, B.A. (Alig) Attorney of our Mr. Moosa, H. A. and S. Soobashah strongly disssented from the report saying that the Managing Agents were not furthering the real cause of the shareholders and rather a great waste of public money was involved in these mills. A very hot discussion ensued. One of the shareholders present wanted to review the past history of the mills, but the Chairman disallowed ruling that we were mainly concerned with the half-yearly accounts of the mills tabled at the meeting. Our Mr. Shah said that the mills have been deteriorating since their reorganisation in 1929, and on being asked whether the existing setback was mainly due to the lack of proper judgment or calculation of the market by the Managing Agents, the Chairman replied "It may be".

There being division in the meeting the Chairman invited votes by a show of hands and eventually managed to get the account passed by his "Casting vote" and then those who were against refrained from taking part in other items which were practically marked as "passed" by the Chairman.

We do not wish to venture any opinion whether the Managing Agents command sufficient confidence of the shareholders and whether they are exercising enough judgment in utilising the public money and if they are generally believed to do something which ought to have been done otherwise. If this is not the view of the shareholders then it is the time for the Managing Agents to divest themselves of their responsibilities and allow others to do the work.

We would like to draw the attention of the shareholders to the atmosphere of distrust that appears to prevail between them and the Managing Agents. It is obvious that when a strong protest was made against the passing of the report, the Chairman (a limb of the Managing Agent) instead of having it sympathetically faced, tactfully removed, exercised or better call it, misexercised his "casting vote" in air of his placed sense of prestige and dignity having entirely deprecated the sentiments which had prompted the five Indian shareholders to launch their protest that had practically invaded the nimblest brains gathered at the meeting.

PREFERENCE AND DEBENTURES.

Jute mills Preference shares met with a slight enquiry, which other industrial preferences were mostly on offer. A fair turnover resulted in Joint-Stock Companies Debentures at level rates.

COTTONS.

Dull conditions prevailed in this section and a small business was reported. Prices on the whole, however, were a shade steadier. Bengal-Nagpur notwithstanding their announcement of a dividend of Rs. 2|- per share for the half-year just closed, were unchanged at Rs. 36|-. Dunbar were better at Rs. 185. Kesoram changed hands at Rs. 4|2.

TEAS.

A few isolated deals were reported in this section at irregular rates. Bhatkawa and Rajabhat were steady while Singell were marked up to Rs. 100 from a quotation of Rs. 90|-X.D. Basmathia and Hathikhira, on the other hand had to be written down considerably.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS

April 1

Clan Buchanan, Barnett, Liverpool
Domala, Kitsen, London
Tokushima Maru, Mitsue, Karachi
Konderkerk, Coerkemp, Hamburg

DEPARTURES

April 2

Falkenfels, Muller, Karachi
Celebes Maru, Itow, Karachi
City of Paris, Miller, Karachi
City of Simla, Bremmer, Liverpool
Rahmani, Ledr, Jeddan
Bandra, Hughes, Busren

LOADING

April 1

Steamer Clan Buchanan for Dunkirk
Steamer Branksome Hall for Coast Ports
Steamer Domala for London

S S Clan Bucnanan:—The J F Company's steamer Clan Buchanan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo

S S Domala:—The M M Company's steamer Domala, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo, 16 saloon and 1 deck passengers.

S S Tokushima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokushima Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo

S S Konderkerk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Konderkerk arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo

S S Falkenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Falkenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Paris:—The K N Company's steamer City of Paris, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S City of Simla:—The K N Company's steamer City of Simla, is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi and hence she will sail for Liverpool, with passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS

S S Rahmani:—The T M Company's Rahmani, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with 971 pilgrims

IMPORTS

Bombay, April 1

S S Falkenfels, L Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—391 cases glassware; 281 cases paper; 160 cases machinery; 75 cases beer; 47 cases gabioaz goods; 177 cases h hemps; 41 cases h lamps parts; 35 cases wine; 150 cases vegetable products; 45 cases camphor; 18 cases medicine; 55 cases hollow glass; 400 cases slates; 50 cases pencils; 60 cases iron; 20 cases padlocks; 88 cases bolts and nuts; 20 cases wool; 40 cases sardines; 103 cases stoves; 45 cases motor covers; 200 cases milk; 60 dms turpentine oil; 590 cases chemicals; 25 bags glue; 311 bundles tubes; 20 bundles steel; 34 bundles cuttings; 50 bundles y m sheets; 25 bundles n silver circles; 140 bundles copper sheets; 100 bundles copper squares; 504 pieces aspenlog.

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 1.

S S London for Ranchi:—10 bales animal skin Bombay Export and Import Co; 11 bales animal skin H B Ramji and Co; 8 bales animal skin M Ladak; 13 bales animal skin C G Merchant; 6 bales woolleen carpets G L Nowroj; 18 cwts fish maws R Dhanji and Co; 5 cases cotton prints L Lawrie and Co.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 31.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 Quality) Spot 10-1/8.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1897.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
An Insurance Policy Secures INDEPENDENCE for you and your Dependents.
Enquiries Invited.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, April 1.

B. C RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 to 15th April
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 to 15th April
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to 15th May
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 16-31 May.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos '6 May Monsoon.
Banks Buying 3 Mos.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 days' 134 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Bank Selling D D 90

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 1/2 31st ulto.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/8 1st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 31st ulto.
London/Paris 124.30 31st ulto.
London/Belgium 34.870 31st ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.13 31st ulto.
London/Italy 92.85 31st ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 29th ulto. £4-4-11 1/4 31st ulto.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 29th ulto. 19 5/16 31st ulto.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 29th ulto. 16 5/16 31st ulto.
Silver New York Ready 42 1/4 29th ulto. 42 3/8 31st ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 9/32 per cent. 29th ulto. 2 11/32 per cent. 31st ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3/8 per cent 29th ulto. 2 3/8 per cent. 31st ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Calli ' 1/2 per cent. Nominal.
3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Money Market.—Very steady. Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 1.

3 Months Discounts 2 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 5 3/4 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 4 3/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.

SILVER.

"Tone of Silver".—Quietly steady India bought for prompt shipment. China bought and sold.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 31.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F Calcutta:—
Mar.-Apl. per cwt. Value 10/-.
July-Sept. per cwt. Nominal 10/3.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt Nominal 10/4-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Mar.-Apl per cwt. Value 10/1.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Mar.-Apl. per cwt. Value 10/1.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 31.

TT London on Berlin	20 37-1/2
TT London on Amsterdam	12.12-1/8
TT London on Brussels	34.87
TT London on Madrid	39.06
TT London on Milan	92.83
TT London on Berne	25 13
TT London on Paris	124.28
TT London on Fragne	164.12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

FIRM TONE.

Bombay, April 1.

3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper opened at Rs. 68-9-6 and after declining to Rs. 68-3 prices firmed upto Rs. 68-14. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

(Liable to Income-Tax.)

3 1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 69-4.
3 1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes Sett. Rs. 68-14.
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust Rs. 75.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89-12.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 77-4.
4 1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 95-4.
4 1|2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 87.
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 95-6.
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds Rs. 98-2.
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 96-8.
5 p.c. 1951 Municipal Deb. Rs. 103-8.
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust Rs. 103-8.

(Income-Tax Free.)

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 100-13.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Sett. Rs. 100-12 1|2.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds Rs. 100.
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-9.
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds Rs. 101-4.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds Rs. 102-4.
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 B. D. Loan Rs. 105-4.
7 p.c. 1931 Mysore Loan Rs. 101-12.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 31.

Silver:—India bought for prompt shipment. China bought and sold. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	19-7/16
Forward	19-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 31.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 31.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans 2-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 Months 2-11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 Months 2-3/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 4-1/4 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 1.

	bales.
Khandesh	970
Central India	2,022
Barsi-Nugger	952
Hyderabad-Gaorani	53
Berar	4,162
Central Provinces	1,441
Dhollera	1,768
Rajputana	56
Sind-Punjab	4
Broach	2,695
Cotton	14,123
	cwts.
Wheat	2,137
Linseed	21,881
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,295
Gingellyseeds	209
Poppyseeds	193
Groundnuts	9,293
Castorseeds	3 463
Rice	45,119
Myrabollams	3,015
Cottonseeds	3,391
Gram	2 143
Joowar	746
Barley	1,670
	tons.
Coal	277

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, March 31.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb.
Cargoes:—
Sellers Mar.-Apl. 38/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb.
Cargoes:—
Sellers Mar.-Apl. 38/-.
Wheat South Australian, Padcels: Paid Afloat 39/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
Nominal May-June 40/6

BULLION EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 1.

SILVER.

London Ready 19/9.
London Forward 19/7.
China Op. 1/11/8. Clo. 1/11/3.
American Cent 42/6.
Ready 54/5.
Chaitra Op. 44/13. Clos 44/11.
Vaisakh Op. 44/4. Clos 44/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Chaitra 0/12/0.
Vaisakh 1/7.

—:o:—

GOLD

Bombay April 1.

Ready 21/9/6.
Chaitra 21/8/6.
Vaisakh 21/9/6.
N. City 21/12/6.
N. Moti 21/9/6.
French Bar 21/9/3.

Daily Weather Summary.

TO-DAY.

POONA, April 1.

Yesterday's low pressure area over Western India lies this morning over east Gujarat and Central India and associated with it nearly general rain has fallen in South Hyderabad with a few falls in Malabar, Mysore, Sind, along the Frontier and in Western Himalayas. There has also been local rain in Orissa with a few falls in North Madras coast, Chota Nagpur, Assam and Upper Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Shillong three-quarters of an inch; Cuttack a half; Yamethin, Tezpur, Chaibasa, and Chandbali a quarter; Hyderabad (Sind) three-quarters; Sonamarg, Paradhur and Mussooree a quarter; Gopalpur one and a half; Raichur one; and Chitaldrug, Hyderabad, Gulbarga, Cochin and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension of thundershower in the central parts of the country and in Bihar and Orissa.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand four hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at eighteen hours twelve minutes, Indian Standard Time, Monday, March 31.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 6 3
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	1 7 6
Turner & Newall	4 0 0
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	1 8 0
Attock Oil	1 15 7½
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 3
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 6 6
Snia Viscosa	0 11 9
Betra Railways	1 2 9
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 8 0
Marconi International Marine	2 5 0
Callendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord.	3 16 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 6 9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 18 9
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	58 15 0 xd.
International Railways of C. America Ord. def.	30-1/4
Malayalam Plantations	1 6 6
British Burmah Petroleum	0 5 6
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3 3 9
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 18 0
Pahang Consolidated Ordy.	0 10 3
African Asbestos Trust	0 3 9

Market hesitating but fairly good underneath.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 90,431 tons.

Increase on week 240 ton.

MILL STORESS QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, April 1.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-7-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8-9-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-5-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-12-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-6-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-3-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32/4; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English Large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 36/; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-9; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3 Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-0.

—:o:—

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, April 1.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs 45/10/6. Highest Rs. 46/1. Lowest Rs. 45/10. Closing Rs. 46/0/6.

Castorseeds May delivery: Open-45/13. Lowest Rs. 45/7/6. Closing Rs. 45/12.

FIVE-POWER AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

Britain Determined

PREMIER'S REPLY IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 31.

"Yes, Sir", laconically answered Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons when he was asked whether Government was adhering to its determination to arrive at the Five (not two or three) Power Agreement. Later questioned whether proposals involving the British scrapping of four cruisers of the Hawkins class had been made in the Naval Conference, Mr. MacDonald said it was undesirable to give such information while negotiations were progressing and provisional proposals were liable to modification at any moment. Whatever agreement was reached would be systematic and balanced on the whole.—Reuter.

BENARES POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Social Boycott Of Govt Officials Urged.

(CENSORED).

BENARES, Mar. 31.

The Benares District Political Conference held at Gangapur under the presidency of Mr. Mohanlal Saxenna adopted resolutions welcoming the Lahore Congress Resolution declaring Complete Independence as the goal of the nation, launching Civil Disobedience in the district, calling upon the Government servants to withhold their cooperation with the Government and help the national movement for freedom, exhorting the public to declare a strong social boycott in case the Government servants are inclined to go against the will of the nation, condemning the anti-national actions of the Municipal and District Board members and their servants especially the attitude of the Benares Municipal Board, who despite its own resolution of hoisting the National Flag on its building, is delaying unnecessarily in translating the resolution into action.—Free Press.

SETTLE WITH GANDHIJI

—:o:—

Gujarat Making History.

The "Kesari-Hind" writes.—

The Government has got to realise that by opposing or obstructing the work of Mr. Gandhi they are strengthening the hands of violence. And yet they make a mad talk of arresting Mr. Gandhi. The sudden departure of H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, for Delhi has given rise to much speculation. We hope there is truth in the rumour that one more effort is being made in Delhi to bring about an understanding that would be beneficial to the country.

In the meanwhile the great march goes on. Gujarat has been electrified by the spirit of self-sacrifice. The charge against the Gujaratees used to be that of timidity. To-day that charge is removed and this redemption Gujarat owes to one Man. Gandhiji has given to Gujarat a talisman, and Gujarat is making history. The Government may arrest Gandhiji, but Gujarat will go on with the work assigned to it. Gandhiji has brought about a Renaissance in the life and literature of Gujarat and these two are never separate. All great literature springs from experience and action, and there is no life in the writing of a man who has not lived what he writes about. And this is the secret of Mr. Gandhi's greatness as a writer. All he writes and says springs from the fire of his conviction. And who can quench that fire. The Government may be mighty, but Mr. Gandhi's pen is proving mightier. The march towards Jalalpur is producing amazing results and in Gujarat civil disobedience is already in practice at the present moment. The resignations of Patels and Matadars that are now pouring in hundreds have nearly paralysed the village administration in Gujarat. Will the Government take timely head?

LONDON METALS.

London, March 31.

Copper Braziers £92-1/2
Yellow Metal £67-1/2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £19-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, £11-7/8.
Tin, English Ingots £172

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 31.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Ld.-Spot Sellers 7-5/8d.

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.

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LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1930.

MUFTI AND ARAB EXECUTIVE BLAMED.

Solution Of Wailing Wall Question Urged.

BALFOUR POLICY TO BE MAINTAINED.

Palestine Enquiry Commission's Report.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The report of the Commission on Palestine disturbances in August 1929 generally concludes that the outbreak from the beginning was inexcusable, but was not premeditated. The Arab attack on Jews was due to the animosity consequent on the disappointment in their political and national aspirations and the fear for their economic future. The outbreak was not intended as an anti-British revolt. The report adds that the difficulties inherent in the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate are factors of supreme importance. A clear statement of policy by His Majesty's Government is essential to good government in Palestine; and it should be issued very shortly declaring that Government intends fully to enforce its policy. The value of the statement will be enhanced if it contains precise definition of tse passage in the Mandate providing for safeguarding of the rights of non-Jewish communities.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF OUTBREAK.

The immediate causes of the outbreak was a long series of incidents at the Walling Wall, activities of the Society for the protection of Muslim holy places, inciting press articles and the inadequacy of the military and police. It finds that the Mufti of Jerusalem, through forming Societies for the defence of Muslim Holy Places, was partly responsible for disturbances, though he did not intend to utilise a religious campaign as a means of inciting disorders. But regarding the innovations of the practice introduced in the neighbourhood of the Walling Wall little blame can be attached to the Mufti, and it cannot be attached also to some Jewish religious authorities. The Mufti co-operated with Government in restoring peace and the Zionist charged that the Palestine Arab Executive organised disturbances has not been proved. Neither the Mufti nor the Arab Executive can be acquitted of blame for failing, in the week preceding disturbances, to control their followers by publicly declaring that they were on the side of law and order.

THE BALFOUR MANDATE.

The report expresses opinion that the Zionist complaint that the Palestine Government has been consistently lacking in sympathy towards the establishment of a Jewish National Home is due largely to the difficulties inherent in the Mandate and the failure to appreciate the dual nature of the policy the Government has to administer. Government did its best to maintain a neutral attitude between Arabs and Jews. The Commission finds that Jewish enterprise and immigration were not excessive, materially benefit Palestine Arabs who are sharing in the benefits; but expresses the opinion that the Zionist claims and demands regarding immigration have aroused Arabs' apprehensions that they might pass under political domination of Jews. The Commission finds that there has been a serious departure by the Jewish authorities from the doctrine that immigration should be regulated by the economic capacity of Palestine to absorb arrivals; and declares that Arab resentment at the failure to obtain a measure of self-government in demanding which they are united is greatly aggravating the difficulties of the local Administration. . An early determination of the rights and claims connected with the Wafling Wall is essential, press incitement should be supressed and the Intelligence Service in Palestine should be strengthened. The Zionist Organisation should be again informed that &it is not entitled to any share in the Government of Palestine.

ARABS GREATLY BLAMED.

Mr. H. Snell, in a number of reservations to the Report, attaches a greater measure of blame to Arabs and the Palestine Government.—Reuter.

A PLEA FOR ISSUING CLEAR STATEMENT.

—:o:—

Appointment Of Commission On Wailing Wall Question Urged.

LONDON, April 1.

Rugby.—The report of the Commission on the Palestine disturbance of August last was presented to Parliament to-day. The Commissioners come to the conclusion that from the beginning, the outbreak was an attack upon Jews by Arabs, for which no excuse has been established. The few attacks by the Jews upon Arabs were mostly retaliatory. There is no proof that the Grand Mufti or the Palestine Arab Executive premeditated and organised the disturbances as has been suggested. The outbreak neither was nor was intended to be a revolt against British authority. The Commission have no serious criticism to make of the action taken by the Palestine Government either immediately before or after the outbreak. They consider that the Government have throughout discharged to the best of their ability the difficult task of maintaining impartiality between those two peoples, who have displayed little tendency to compromise.

EVICTION OF ARAB CULTIVATORS.

Attention is drawn to the number of evictions of Arab cultivators upon the sale of land they occupied without alternative land having been provided. The complaint is not made of Jewish land companies who in some cases paid cash compensation and acted with the Government's knowledge; but an acute situation has been produced and a landless discontented class is being created which is a potential source of danger. It is urged that some remedy should be found for this situation. The Commission's conclusion is that Palestine cannot support the increased agricultural population without radical changes in farming methods. It is believed that the difficulties of the Palestine Government are aggravated by Arab resentment at having no measure of self-government and having, unlike Jews, no direct access to His Majesty's Government. The reduction of the garrison in Palestine and Transjordan in considered to have been carried too far.

The primary recommendation of the Commission is that His Majesty's Government should issue immediately a statement of policy and make plain their intention of carrying out that policy with all the resources at their command. Such a statement would be more valuable if it contained a clearly defined interpretation by the British Government of the passages in the Mandate safeguarding the rights of non-Jewish communities and laid down more explicit directions for the guidance of the Palestine Government in policy on vital issues such as immigration and land. These recommendations are based largely on the assumption that the proposed definition of policy will clearly state that the rights of the non-Jewish communities will be fully safeguarded.

A PLEA FOR A CLEAR STATEMENT.

It is recommended that a clear statement be issued of future policy for the control of Jewish immigration and that the administrative machinery be examined with a view to preventing the repition of the excessive immigration of the years 1925 and 1926. Machinery should be devised for consulting non-Jewish interests on the immigration question.

SUGGESTION TO APPOINT COMMISSION.

The Commission recommend that a Commission should be appointed to determine the rights and claims in connection with the Walling Wall, that more effective control of press propaganda should be considered and that the British Government should reaffirm that the special position assigned to the Zionist organisation does not entitle it to have a share in the Government of Palestine. The existing garrison should be maintained for the present and an independent enquiry should be made into the police organisation.—B. O. W.

CAWNPORE CELEBRATES MARTYRS' DAY.

Enrolment Of Volunteers And Processions.

CAWNPORE, March 31.

Cawnpore celebrated the Martyrs' day on the 30th March with great enthusiasm, under the auspices of the Cawnpore Youth League. After saluting of National flag in the morning, volunteers went about enrolling more volunteers. In the evening a huge procession paraded the city, singing national songs, etc, and cried "jais" in the name of the various martyrs.

In the evening a public meeting was held which was presided over by Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, who explained the significance of the celebration, and paid a glowing tribute to India's illustrious sons and daughters, both past and present.

The meeting was brought to a close by observing two minutes silence in memory of he brave martyrs, all standing.—Free Press.

Akyab Congratulates Mr. Sen Gupta.

—:o:—

AKYAB, March 31.

The citizens of Akyab congratulated Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta on his courting imprisonment in the country's cause and requesting him to visit Akyab.—Free Press.

PANIC IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Police Open Fire On Carters.

ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

One up-country Hindu was killed as a result of police firing upon a large crowd of carters at the Calcutta end of the Howrah Bridge this afternoon.

Three Sergeants were injured in consequence of brickbats thrown at them by assembled carters demonstrating against the enforcement of the new rule compelling carters not to take out buffaloes between noon and 3 p.m. The men offered Satyagraha at the place mentioned blocking the entire road with carts.

Police attempts to remove carts and clear the traffic failed. The crowds refused to disperse when asked by the police whereupon a charge was made on them. The police, however, were repulsed by a volley of brickbats and eventually they were compelled to open fire.—A. P.

ONE ORIYA SHOT DEAD.

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One Oriya from the crowd was shot dead and several injured. About 22 persons injured by pellets were admitted into the Medical College Hospital up to 3-30 this afternoon. The Police Commissioner with officers is visiting the affected areas. Armed pickets have been posted in danger zones to control the situation. Panic prevails. Shops and houses have been completely closed. Traffic has not been resumed yet.—Free Press.

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JAIL PREFERRED TO PAYING FINE.

CALCUTTA, March 31.

About 300 men, mostly carters and rickshaw pullers, were sent up to the Jorabagan Police court on charges of infringing the provisions of the Calcutta Police Act, such as causing obstruction, disorderly conduct, etc. A large number were warned and discharged and several fined, in default to be detained till the rising of the Court, while fourteen preferred the sentence of imprisonment for seven days to refusal to pay the fine.

At the Sealdah Court 33 carters wer eprosecuted for the same offence and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, in default, to undergo six to ten days simple imprisonment. All the accused preferred to go to jail and marched out shouting "Gandhi-ki-jai". Jewnandan Prosad, said to be the leader of the carters, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 3 for preaching nonpayment of fines among the carters within the court compound. He was detained till the rising of the court on refusal to pay the fine. It is stated that carters will disobey to-morrow the traffic provision not to ply carts between the hours 12 to 3 p.m. which is to be enforced from April 1st and court arrest in satyagraha.

The carters are said to be observing satyagraha in protest against certain arrests by the police and the Calcutta Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

PERSIAN MINISTRY.

—:o:—

Feroughi Appointed Minister Of Economics.

LONDON, March 31.

Teheran.—Feroughi has been appointed Minister of Economics.—Reuter.

(A Teheran message of March 9th stated:—

"It is reported that Feroughi, Persian Ambassador to Turkey and Taqhizadeh, Persian Minister in London, have been summoned to Teheran. The Premier has submitted a Bill in the Medjliss for the creation of a new Ministry.")

Youth Association Secretary Jailed.

—:o:—

COMILLA, March 31.

Sailen Roy, Secretary, All-Bengal Youth Association is sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment by the District Magistrate, on the charge of sedition for his speech at Tipperah Youth Conference, the accused refusing to offer defence, being a Satyagrahi.—Free Press.

MEERUT TEACHER DISMISSED.

—:o:—

For Taking Part In Political Work.

MEERUT, April 1.

Yesterday the Cantonment Board, Meerut, on the report submitted by its pesident, decided that Mr. Shital Persad of the C. A. B. School, who was suspended for alleged participation in political propaganda, etc., which was the cause of much unrest and agitation among students and the public be dismissed on the ground that his retention in the Cantonment service is detrimental to the efficient administration of the Cantonment, Messrs. Damodardas Mansumran Das Jaini and Moolchand, dissenting.—Free Press.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

Rajgum Seriously Ill.

LAHORE, April 1.

Cross-examination of Phani Gosh, the approver, in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, had not concluded to-day when the Court adjourned owing to the sudden illness of Rajaguru, the accused. Rajaguru recorded temperature over 100 degrees and had to be removed from the Court to the Jail Hopital.—Feee Press.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held on Monday evening. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presided.

The report for the year ended December 31, 1929, stated that the number of members on the roll of the Association was 226 as against 241 during the preceding year, as 14 members resigned and 2 members died during the year. Towards the close of the year the Council were compelled to remove from the roll another batch of 8 members who were persistent defaulters with the result that arrears to the extent of Rs. 520 had to be written off. The finances of the Association continued to be in a satisfactory condition in spite of heavy arrears to be recovered from members. These amounted to a little over Rs. 3,000 The actual receipts and disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 7,164-4-0 and Rs. 6,827-12-0 respectively.

The report on being put to the vote was unanimously carried.

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Walk-out In Bengal Council.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

By 66 votes to 41 votes the Bengal Legislative Council granted leave to the Home Member this afternoon to introduce a Bill to amend the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925. About 30 members belonging to the Praja Party, the Nationalist Party and the People's Party led by Mr. J. L. Banerjee, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee and Mr. A. K. Fazlul-Huq, a former Minister, walked out in protest.

NO BULLYING BY G. M. C. WILL BE TOLERATED.

Public Meeting Of Bombay Medical Practitioners.

A meeting of Medical Profession of Bombay will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street on Saturday (5th April) at 6 p. m. to protest against the recent decision of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and North Ireland withdrawing recognition of Medical degrees of the Indian Universities.

Members of the Profession are requested to attend this meeting, particularly as it is a question of vital importance.

Sir Nusserwanji Chowksey Kt., C. I. E., M. D., F. C. P. S., L. M. and S., will preside
P. P. Katrak.
Jivraj Mehta.
Pranjivan M. Mehta
M. V. Mehta.
Sorab Popat.
N. A. Purandare.
V. G. Rele.
D. N. Saher.
K. N. Sahiar. z
Shivdas Paramanandda
B. A. Shete.
M. B. Thakore.
S. K. Vaidya
C. R. Athavle
K. J. J. Cursetji.
R. N. Cooper.
D. H. Dudha
K. K. Dadachanji.
G. V. Deshmukh.
N. J. Dodhi.
R. F. Doctor.
H. D'Sa.
D. M. Agrat.
S. B. Gadgil
M. D. Joshi.
M. D. D. Gider.
B. G. Vad. G. B. Vachha and others.

DRAMATIC TURN IN ASSEMBLY POLITICS.

Pt. Malaviya And Other Nationalists To Resign.

THE SHAM EXPOSED

Policy Of National Congress Vindicated.

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Confirmation is available, says the "Hindustan Times," that Pandit Malaviya has decided to resign and that he is tendering his resignation in all probability to-day. In his letter of resignation Pandit Malaviya, it is stated, explains the reasons which have led him to resign after nearly forty years association with the Legislature. It is understood that Messrs. G. Birla, T. Prakasam, Nilkanta [redacted] Krishnakanta Malaviya, Kunwar Ranjayasingh, M. S. Aney, Thakurdas Bhargava, Chaudhri Mukhtarsingh have all tendered their resignations and entrusted them to Pandit Malaviya to be forwarded to the Viceroy. The members of the new Swaraj Party consisting of Messrs. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, S. C. Mitra and others are said to be deliberating over the course of action to be followed by them.—Free Press.

MR. JINNAH'S PACT WITH GOVT.

—:o:—

Effect Of The Tariff Debate.

NEW DELHI, March 31.

"Events moved very rapidly in the Assembly to-day, but they did not come as a surprise", says the political correspondent of the Free Press, to those who were in touch with the realities of the situation. By reason of their commanding majority in the Assembly of a few votes, because of Mr. Jinnah's pact with the Government over the Tariff Bill issue—which majority would have been turned to a minority but for Official and nominated votes,—the Government has forced Imperial Preference on the country It was a clear show of brute force in the Assembly, because Mr. Jinnah, it is said, had clearly told the Government that he would support the Government in the Tariff Bill only if they made it clear that they were giving no freedom of vote to the Assembly. The Government had to agree with the result that at every stage, leader after leader and member after member got up and said that he was opposed to Imperial Preference, but he would vote for the Government, because of compulsion, as the other choice of letting the textile industry to rack and ruin, was too heavy a price to pay. The President warned the Government against this prostitution of [illegible] rules and procedure fo the [illegible]. But the Government of rules and pro[illegible] Assembly. But the [illegible] turned a deaf ear. [illegible]aviya invoked the aid of the Chair. And the President declared in clear terms that it was the duty of the Government to withdraw the threat uttered by the Commerce Member. But clothed in authority, the Government declared that they would not bow to the moral authority of the Chair. Because they had the letter of law on their side which did not give the Chair any express power to intervene in the interests of purity of proceedings of the Legislature. The result was that President Patel still triumped. He branded the whole proceedings of the Assembly from his authoritative place in the Chair as "illegitimate." That is the only word for it. The President declared that any vote would not be a free vote of the House. In other words, the Government had by their conduct, destroyed and defiled the sanctity of the Legislature. They might have as well passed the Cotton Tariff Bill by cerrification or by an ordinance. Thus while the Round Table Conference is still to be on tapis the central Legislature had been branded publicly as devoid of all its attributes as a Legislature. That is the achievement of Lord Irwin's Government. To sum up, the central Legislature and the Round Table Conference have been buried fathoms deep by the actions of the Government itself. It is to-day a question of time, whether of hours or of days before Pandit Malaviya has shaken off the dust of the Legislature and is followed by at least a dozen strong and good men. To-day was a triumph for Mahatmaji. It was a triumph for the Congress.—Free Press.

Has Bombay 3 Crores Worth Of British Cotton Cloth?

A BASELESS REPORT.

MORE SUPPORT TO GANDHIJI.

Bombay, April 1.

With regard to the report appearing in the "Evening News of India" that it is estimated that the stock of 28,000 bales of British cloth in Bombay is worth Rs. 3 crores, we should make it clear that the report is unfounded and baseless. Even taking it for granted that the estimated figure of 28,000 bales of the stock is correct, its maximum value will not exceed Rs. 1 1/4 crore.

With regard to the expected arrivals of fresh indents, which is stated in the same paper to be at three times—which would roughly be over Rs. 9 crores, according to its valuation—the statement, according to our information, is incorrect. Owing to the present trade depression, heavy losses suffered by cloth merchants and also the financial stringency, it is impossible that such a big volume of business could have been booked.

MORE SUPPORT TO GANDHIJI.

We understand that the Fancy Print Cloth merchants of Bombay contemplate calling an urgent meeting of their Association to consider the question of boycotting the foreign print goods. On enquiries we understand that general feeling of the merchants is in favour of total boycott and it is likely that a resolution to this effect may be carried unanimously.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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